New-York Tribune.

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The Weekly Tribune.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

A Springfield (Ill.) lawyer is preparing a case for the United States Supreme Court, which attacks the Constitutionality of the income tax. The contestant reports upward of $52,000 income the past year, but, under protest, he declines to pay the tax, and will, when the usual compulsory action is invoked, ask injunction from Judge Davis to restrain the Government officials from collecting.....The House of Representatives of Connecticut have passed the bill for the Derby and State Line Railroad, to run alongside the New-York and New-Haven Road to New-York....In the United States Circuit Court, at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, on Thursday, the Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff in the case of the City of Baltimore agt. The Southern Pennsylvania Railroad, thus declaring that the Connellsville Railroad Company had not misused or abused its charter. Judge McCandless, in his charge to the Jury, affirmed that the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company have the right to make their road to the Maryland line and there connect with any road authorized by the State of Maryland....It is stated that the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad have contracted with N. C. Munson and other parties for the completion of their railway from Boston to Fishkill, N. Y. It will be built to Willimantic in 20 months, and to Fishkill in three years....The entire Treasury receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, are: Internal Revenue, $307,000,000; customs (gold), $169,000,000; miscellaneous, $50,000,000; total, $526,000,000....Since May 15 emigrant trains have gone West from Kearney City at the rate of 80 wagons and 160 people (men, women and children) per day. This computation is exclusive of freighters' trains, which exceed the emigrant trains in number of wagons, but not in people. ....The Army and Navy Board to examine Portland, Me., to see if it would be a good rendezvous for iron-clad vessels, have come to the conclusion that its only advantage is that it would be a fresh water basin. The objections to it are numerous....The contest for the billiard championship of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia on Saturday between E. J. Plunkett and Robert T. Ryall, resulted in the success of the former....The amount of fractional currency received by the Treasury of the United States from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury in the week ending June 30, 1866, was $350,220....In the great Railroad case of the Pennsylvania Central versus the Atlantic and Great Western, regarding the lease of the Catawissa Road to the latter Company, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided: *First*, That none of the plaintiffs have any right to question the corporate existence of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company. *Second*, As Andrew Scott has no stock in the new company, he has no standing in court. *Third*, That the Catawissa lease is a good, valid and legal contract. *Fourth*, That the agreement of October 1, 1860, remains in force and passes to the lessees. *Fifth*, That the Philadelphia and Erie Road does connect the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad with the Catawissa Road, notwithstanding the difference in gauge. Judge Read only dissented.... The President has signed Mr. Julian's bill extending the homestead laws over public lands in the South, and forbidding sales of the same, up to January 1, 1867. The land will be open to the loyal settlers only, after which it will be free to all classes, for two years to come. It can be taken in tracts of only 80 acres. After that time 160 acres can be selected....Dispatches received from Colorado state that the mining season is opening with better promise than at any time during the past three years, especially in the Gulch Bar and Placer diggings. Mining is pushed with remarkable activity.... Within the past few days the Senate has ratified treaties with the following tribes of Indians, viz.: The Nez Perces of Idaho Territory; the Shoshones of Ruby Valley, N. T.; the Great and Little Osages, in the Southern part of Kansas; and the Choctaws and Chickasaws of the Indian territory west of Arkansas.... Some misunderstanding with regard to stamps upon checks is set at rest by a decision in Washington that "if a check is received as a payment of money, or in payment of a debt due, the receipt given therefor is chargeable with a stamp duty of two cents, if the amount exceeds $20."....A man in Halifax, Va., has discovered a mine of the famous "mad stones," of which not more than 20 were known to be in existence. They are said to possess the power to extract the poisons of serpents and mad dogs from wounds, and perform other miraculous offices....Among the new things said to be just discovered in Nevada is Kaolin, the stuff from which porcelain is manufactured....A fight occurred, about the 16th inst., between friendly Indians and the Apaches in Arizona, in which the latter lost 60 killed and 20 prisoners. Eight hundred White Mountain Apaches of both sexes were receiving Government rations.... The disbursements of the Treasury Department on account of the War, Navy and Interior Departments for the week, month, quarter and year ending Saturday, were:

	Week.	Month.	Quarter.	Year.
War.......	$8,201,764	$9,614,983	$23,409,558	$312,449,877
Navy......	1,291,093	4,249,638	12,867,105	62,467,372
Interior....	18,141	606,509	3,207,345	20,078,385
Total...	$10,113,228	$14,471,133	$39,583,978	$394,995,634

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

The House of Representatives of New-Hampshire on Friday passed the Constitution Amendment by a vote of Yeas, 203; Nays, 107....A Portland, Oregon, dispatch of the 24th ult., says that returns from all the counties except Umatilla, Grant and Coose give Wood, the Union candidate for Governor, 205 majority. The rest of the Union State ticket is elected by a majority of from 300 to 500. The Unionists also elect a majority of the Legislature. ....The Hon. Sidney Perham was renominated as Representative to Congress from the IId District of Maine by the Republicans at a Convention held at Auburn on the 28th. ....Twenty-eight clerks of the Ordnance Office, War Department, were discharged on the 30th. It is said that one of these is without an arm, and another without a leg. Much dissatisfaction exists between these men, as nearly the entire force in this office are discharged soldiers..... It is stated that Gen. Cass's large fortune of $5,000,000 had its origin in his investment in real estate in what is now the heart of the City of Detroit.....The following nominations of Postmasters were confirmed on Saturday, by the Senate: A. C. Grant at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo.; John F. Whitcomb, Ellsworth, Me.; William Allen, Auburn, N. Y.; G. J. J. Barbour, Homer, N. Y.; H. J. Jarvis, Cortland Village; Isaac Fuller, Seneca Falls; J. H. Prescott, Newark; C. J. Fennic, Palmyra, and Samuel S. Mailey, Clyde.....There was quite an exciting time in the extra session of the Senate of Saturday. Senators Cowan and Doolittle made desperate efforts to have some of their friends confirmed. Several Senators made known their determinations to prevent the confirmation of those appointed to office because they opposed Congress and sustained the President. Doolittle and Cowan were earnest and imploring, but all to no avail. ....Col. L. A. Harris, it is said, will be the Collector of Revenue for the First District of Ohio..... The Constitutional Convention of Louisiana held a preliminary meeting in New-Orleans, June 26, in the State-House, and appointed a committee to wait on Judge Durell, its President, and express to him the unanimous desire of the Convention and all the loyal citizens throughout the State that he (Durell) should immediately, by proclamation, officially reconvoke the Convention for the purpose of ratifying the recent Congressional amendment to the Constitution, and to vote measures to put the State in a position to be represented in Congress. After an intermission, the Committee reported that Judge Durell refused to act in the matter, whereupon the Hon. R. K. Howell, Judge of the Supreme Court, was unanimously elected President pro tem, and resolutions were adopted providing that, in conjunction with the Government, they should immediately issue their respective proclamations reconvoking the Convention, and ordering an election to fill vacancies. The movement meets with the cordial approval of the Governor and all the loyal element, and promises to prove a success. The old members of the Convention are almost to a man in favor of universal suffrage....The Union vote of Texas is larger than was anticipated. It will probably be one-third of the whole vote cast when the Western and Central counties are heard from. Travis County, the seat of Government (excepting two precincts to hear from), gives Throckmorton 406; Pearce, 326. For Representative—Hancock (Con.), 275; and Gray (Union), 212. The Conservative vote is solid for the amendments, while the Union vote is against them ....Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania has appointed Samuel P. Bates, LL.D., to the position of State Historian, in accordance with the act of Assembly of 1865, authorizing the appointment, and appropriating $5,000 to the work of collecting and writing a complete history of the Pennsylvania regiments in the service of the United States during the Rebellion. Mr. Bates is a graduate of Brown University, and has served with much efficiency as the Deputy Superintendent of Common Schools of Pennsylvania the last six years....It is understood that an address to the people of the United States has been agreed upon by the Democratic and Conservative members of Congress, and is now being signed. It fully indorses the proposed National Convention to be held at Philadelphia, and urges participation in its proceedings. It is headed with the names of Senator Guthrie and Representative Niblack.... Gov. Swann of Maryland declines calling an extra session of the Legislature to act upon the Constitutional Amendment....At an election in Norfolk, Va., on the 25th ult. for municipal officers and a delegate to the State Legislature, John Goode was chosen to the House of Delegates, E. H. Ludlow, Mayor, and William Diggs, Sheriff, by large majorities. The election passed off quietly.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

Gov. Worth of North Carolina has written a letter detailing the destitution existing in Catawba, Cleaveland, Rutherford, Polk, Buncombe, and Madison Counties, in that State. He says that, during the war, these counties were raided by both armies, and by marauders and robbers who belonged to neither. These persons took [illegible]

Gov. Worth makes an appeal in behalf of these people ....Brevet Major-Gen. T. H. Ruger, who relieved Col. Whittlesey as Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in North Carolina, has reported to the Commissioner for the time during which he occupied the position, he having been relieved in turn by Brevet Major-Gen. John C. Robinson. He says that the State Convention has rescinded the proviso to the act passed by the Legislature relating to the testimony of freedmen in courts. It also abolished the distinction before existing by the law in the punishment for an assault by a negro on a white woman with intent to commit rape. As the law now stands the penalties are the same for white and black, and the testimony of all persons of color is admitted in all cases in which they are personally interested. He states that there are fewer cases of violence toward freedmen than formerly. At Goldsboro two freedmen were shot, one was killed and one wounded, by the police of the town or their assistants. The circumstances as at first reported by the officer of the Bureau at that place indicated that the freedmen were at fault....The Union citizens of Memphis have appointed a Committee to arrange for the celebration of the Fourth of July. The citizens of Helena, Ark., have also made arrangements for the observance of the day....Gens. Steedman and Fullerton, Commissioners for investigating the affairs of the Freedmen's Bureau, and a corps of correspondents have arrived at New-Orleans....The Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in Alabama reports to Gen. Howard that at least 15,000 rations will be required to meet the wants of destitute whites and blacks during July. ....The freedmen conferred with the Inferior Court of Augusta, Georgia, on Saturday last on the subject of education. The Court proposed to establish schools, with the same rules and regulations which govern white schools. The freedmen are to send for Northern teachers. The Judges made kind and conciliatory statements, and the freedmen replied in the same spirit. The Court adjourned, giving time for the further consideration of the subject.... *The Savannah Herald* says that certain non-owners are planting on an extensive scale in that section, and paying the freedmen in vegetables, jewelry and trinkets. A party has gone North for a further supply to meet the next payment. The freedmen are discovering the swindle, are dissatisfied, and threatened to leave without fulfilling their contract....*The Charleston (Ill.) Courier* learns from a gentleman who has been traveling extensively in the Southern part of that State, that a wide breadth of cotton has been planted, which looks splendidly, notwithstanding the backwardness of the season. One planter alone has between 250 and 300 acres in cultivation. There are also a number of gins ready to be put in successful operation as soon as the crop is ripe.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Two freedmen butchered a Mrs. Rollins, her two children, and a negro girl, at Station 15, Ga., on Wednesday night last. One of the murderers has been arrested.... Four men who had committed some crimes and were pursued by officers of the law near Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, recently took refuge under a tree during a thunder storm, when all four were struck by lightning and instantly killed. The tree was untouched, while the ground was torn up for several feet around.... An English counterfeiter of greenbacks has been arrested at Atlanta, Ga. He states that the bills were made at Nottingham, England, and that he, with nine accomplices, came here for the purpose of peddling them. Three are in New-York, two in Boston, one in Cincinnati, one in St. Louis, one in Nashville, and one unknown. He refuses to describe them or give any information against them....Dr. H. Eaton was recently murdered by negroes in Camden County, Ga., and the murderers arrested, but a mob of freedmen succeeded in releasing them....Seven ice-houses were burned in St. Louis on Saturday. Loss $5,000; partially insured.... A farmer was struck by lightning near Madisonville, Ky., last week and instantly killed. He was stripped naked, except the wristband of his shirt on his left arm. Fragments of his clothing were scattered to the distance of thirty yards—the pieces mostly in little squares, some not over half an inch. The uppers were cut smooth from the soles of his boots, large thick heel of left boot cut in two; opening in left temple, also on back of head; skull broken, but not crushed....Mr. Lindsley, the clergyman at Medina, N. Y., who whipped his child to death because he would not say his prayers, and who was released on $10,000 bail, immediately upon being set at liberty went to the house of his brother-in-law to stay, but was not allowed to do so, the brother-in-law fearing that his house would be torn down by an excited mob, and the miserable man has again taken up his quarters in the jail at Albion, this time voluntarily, but really to escape summary punishment at the hands of an infuriated and indignant public.... James W. Duncan, late of the Confederate army, and one of Andersonville prison notoriety, recently tried by a Military Commission at Savannah, Ga., has been sentenced to be confined at hard labor for 15 years at Fort Pulaski, Ga., for murder in violation of the laws of war....By a railroad accident at Peekskill, N. Y., Tuesday, four persons were killed. Some scoundrels had placed a telegraph pole across the track, which caused the disaster....The most valuable portion of the Schenectady (N. Y.) Locomotive Works was destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning. Loss estimated at $300,000. Five hundred hands are thrown out of employment....Coovert, the murderer of the Roosa family, was on Wednesday sentenced to be hanged on the 24th of August, at Lebanon, Ohio....A tornado, ranging from north-west to south-east, passed over Augusta, Georgia, on the 27th, blowing down houses and trees, and wounding a number of persons.

THE NORTH CAROLINA COURT-MARTIALS.

The court-martial for the trial of Major J. C. Mann, agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, charged with being interested in a plantation, commenced at Raleigh, N. C., on Monday, June 25. The principal witness of the prosecution was Gen. Goff, who it was alleged was in partnership with him. He swore to that effect. The farm belonged to O. D. Holmes, and they were to work it for him, giving him one-fourth of the products. It contained 3,500 acres. A witness for the defense, Col. Rutherford, Assistant Commissioner Southern District of North Carolina, testified that Major Mann was the financial agent of the Bureau, and as such he collected all the rents, kept records, etc.; that he was under the charge of the Assistant Superintendent, and that he was a faithful officer, never leaving his duties to go into the country. A Mr. Henry Nutt was also examined. He stated that the negroes would not work unless they were compelled to, and that he with others went to Major Mann and persuaded him to use his influence and his office to employ them on some of the unoccupied land in order to give sustenance to many of the land-holders, and at the same time relieving the Bureau of an immense charge. The evidence of Mr. Nutt went to show that there was no hope of making the negroes work unless they had Northern men for employers. Summons have been issued for the attendance of Gens. Fullerton and Steedman at the trial. Chaplain Glavis will be tried next.

AGRICULTURE.

The June report of the Agricultural Department gives a comparison between the amount of raw cotton imported from the United States into Great Britain during four months of last year and the four corresponding months of the present year. It exceeds the quantity imported from India by almost 100 per cent, and almost exactly equals the totals from all other localities. It is equivalent to 500,726 bales of 400 pounds each. The report says 500,000 of bales in four months and $20,000,000 are respectable figures in the trade with one foreign nation even for the palmiest days of cotton shipping from the ports of the United States. The report also shows that Great Britain buys this season ten times as much wheat from Russia as from us, and from France nearly six times as much. Only a little more than four per cent of her seven millions of hundredweights are brought from the United States.

THE TAX BILL.

The House of Representatives have almost unanimously decided that the original clause in the Tax bill to compel railroad companies to pay the tax themselves out of their profits, and not to take it out of their customers, shall remain in. It has also non-concurred in the Senate's amendment of levying a tax of two cents per pound on cotton instead of five. The House concurred in nearly all the Senate's amendments to the Tax bill—over 600 of them—but the larger number of a mere verbal character. Among others non-concurred in was the amendment proposing a tax of ten dollars, instead of four dollars, per thousand on cigarettes, cheroots and cigars; the provision, that corporations or persons having the care or management of toll-roads, ferries or bridges, shall have the right to add the tax to their rates of fare, and the amendment which, in effect, restores the income tax to what it now is. The only one of the excepted number concurred in is that which postpones from July to August the State bank tax. The few points of disagreement between the two Houses will be adjusted through a Committee of Conference.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Since our last report three cases of cholera have been reported, but in no instance have the afflicted died. The health of the city has been good. At Quarantine only five cases remained at the last advices from the physician. ....The trouble between the Excise Commissioners and the liquor dealers still continues. Up to Monday evening some three hundred injunctions had been granted by Judges Cardozo and McCunn. In consequence of this there has been no scarcity of liquors during the forbidden hours. There is a likelihood that the Judges of Common Pleas and those of the Supreme Court will come in conflict. A party applied to one of the latter for an injunction, and he refused it because he considered the law constitutional—an opinion coincided in by two of his fellow Judges. The Court of Appeals will finally be called upon to decide upon the constitutionality of the act.....Julius Benning and John Williams quarreled in Baxter-st. on the 27th, when the latter drew a knife and stabbed his opponent severely in the shoulder, arm and hip. Williams was arrested....An inquest was held on Saturday by Coroner Naumann, on the body of Patrick Conway, a sailor on board the ship T. J. Southard, Capt. Maxwell, which arrived at this port on the 20th of June, from Leghorn, after a passage of two months' duration. From the evidence adduced before the Jury it appears that deceased came to his death from injuries received by being brutally beaten and maltreated by his superior officers on the voyage. The record of the deceased's sufferings was an awful one, as related by the witnesses....A rowing-match for the championship of this State took place on Saturday between the six-oared boats of the Albany "Mutual" and the New-York "Atalanta" Boat Clubs, resulting in the victory of the "Atalantas." The race was pulled over the regular course opposite the Elysian Fields, a distance of three miles. The distance was made in 18 minutes and 43 seconds, which is said to be the fastest time ever made on the course. The race was witnessed by several thousand persons from the shore and from boats in the stream.... Early on Friday morning a fire was discovered in the extensive cotton warehouse, No. 61 Stone-st., and before it could be extinguished considerable damage was done to the cotton and the building. The loss on the former will amount to $50,000, and on the latter to $8,000. The cause of the fire is unknown....At the weekly meeting of the Board of Health Dr. Percy stated that the production of Swill-Milk was at an end in New-York, and would soon be in Brooklyn.... The Joint Committee of the Common Council, Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and United States Government appointed to decide on the site for the new Post-Office, met on Friday in the Controller's office. The resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund a few days since to offer the lower part of the City Hall Park to the United States Government for that purpose for the sum of $500,000, was unanimously adopted. The Postmaster and District-Attorney on the part of the Government Committee both voting in the affirmative, it may be regarded as accepted by the United States authorities.....Georgiana Adams, of No. 167 Greene-st., was seriously, though not mortally stabbed in the breast and hand, on the corner of Greene and Prince-sts., about 9 o'clock on Saturday night. Her assailant was Rebecca Vail, and the cause is supposed to be jealousy. Vail was arrested....A new Society, called the "Sclavonic Brotherhood," composed of the following nationalities, Poles, Bohemians, Silesians, Moravians and Servians, including several other detached States, have been formed, with its headquarters in this city, the benefits of which are to be first, to direct this people in a harmonious course for their happiness and agreement, mentally, physically and politically; secondly, to communicate with their friends and kindred abroad, and extend protection and facilities to emigrate. It is contemplated to establish at least one newspaper as the exponent of said organization, a library and reading-room, all under one Central Committee. Both President Johnson and Secretary Seward have been elected honorary members ....Frederick Hiller, a German, aged 45, was found in Mulberry-st. on Saturday night, grossly intoxicated. He was taken to the Station-House, but died before morning from the effects of his debauch.

THE FENIANS.

The Fenian Senate have issued an address to the brotherhood highly complimenting them upon their achievements in Canada, and urging them not to lose heart in the cause but to give it all the moral and material aid they have been so liberal with heretofore. The address denounces the action of President Johnson and Secretary Seward....The report of a skirmish on Pigeon Hill on the 22d was caused by the volunteer picket mistaking some cows for an advance guard....The Canadian finance report shows that the Fenian raid cost them $1,100,000.... Edward O'Connor, the Fenian who shot Warner, the informer, in Ireland, has been sentenced to penal servitude for life....*The London Times* is very much pleased with our Government in its treatment of the Fenians. It closes an article thus: "These energetic acts of genuine friendship on the part of the United States Government will be long and cordially remembered, and we are almost disposed to thank the Fenians for having given the American occasion for displaying so conspicuously their friendliness and good feeling."

RELIGIOUS.

The anniversary meeting commemorative of the centenary of Methodism in America was held Sunday evening in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The spacious edifice was filled to repletion, and a large select choir occupied seats upon the stage and sung choice pieces of sacred music at intervals. The Rev. Dr. Foster of New-York delivered a discourse upon the "Centenary of American Methodism." ....An enthusiastic meeting was held in Brooklyn on the 26th ult., with a view to "consider and adopt some plan of organized effort" toward bringing under the preaching of the Gospel the very large proportion of the inhabitants of Brooklyn, whom, from whatever cause, it now fails to reach. Many of the divines of Brooklyn and this city participated, but no definite plan was agreed upon.

PACIFIC COAST AND MINING STATES.

The rains have continued long and heavy on the Pacific coast this Spring. May was very wet, which is unusual in that section; in Oregon it rained all the last week in the month; the Willamette River was 21 feet above low water mark at Portland; and Dalles, on the Columbia River, came near being flooded. The Yosemite Valley in California, was a perfect flood....A dispatch from San Francisco, June 25, says: "The Western Union Telegraph Company's steamer has sailed for Petropaulowski, and thence to Behring's Straits and points on the Russian and American coasts. Col. Charles Bulkley, engineer in charge of the Russian Telegraph Expedition, sailed on the Wright, accompanied by Count P. Anassoff, Commissioner of the Russian Government to the telegraph company and Thomas N. Knox, the author and journalist, and formerly connected with the Associated Press. Count Anassoff remains in Siberia to assist the telegraph enterprise, and will probably meet the Governor-General at the mouth of the Amoor River, early in August. Col. Knox will accompany him to the Amoor and proceed thence overland to St. Petersburgh. The Company's barks Clara Bell, Palmetto, Rogers and Onward have all gone to their various points of destination. The Golden Gate and Nightingale will sail as soon as the material they are waiting for arrives."

SOUTH AMERICA.

The news of a great battle between the Paraguayans and the Allies have reached Rio Janeiro. According to the imperfect account received, the Paraguayans, it appears, had intrenched themselves on the isthmus formed by the junction of the Parana and Paraguay River, a little below Humaita, when Gen. Florez, one of the commanders of the allied forces, fell into an ambush and was badly beaten by Gen. Lopez. Florez in this affair lost four guns and 2,000 men in killed and prisoners. He would have been annihilated had not the balance of the allied troops, under Gens. Osorio and Mitre made their appearance and compelled Lopez to fall back. The latter, however, retreated in good order behind his intrenchments, carrying along the guns he had taken and his prisoners, without being molested by the enemy. The Paraguayans are very stubborn in their resistance, and Lopez has yet an army of 10,000 men under his acting. Rear-Admiral Godon has communicated facts to our Navy Department which corroborate the above. A great battle is expected which will decide the fate of Fort Humaunia, and even of Ascension, but not the duration of the war, for the Allies, by the "Secret Treaty," are pledged not to treat with Lopez, and he will not willingly give himself into the hands of his enemies so long as he can maintain himself at the head of an army....A decree has been issued by the President expelling Spanish subjects from Chili. Valparaiso is being fortified. The vessels of the American squadron recently on that coast are now scattered in the Pacific, and will probably not reunite soon.

MEXICO.

A Galveston, Texas, dispatch says that Bagdad had been evacuated by the Imperialists and occupied by the Liberals....Carvajal took command of the forces in front of Matamoros, demanding its surrender. Mejia refused to surrender to Carvajal, but sent for Escobedo to come and receive the city. Meantime Escobedo was marching to the assault. Gen. Gerty told Mejia, in reply to a question of the latter, that he would protect the American citizens in the event of the city being surrendered....The citizens were flying to the Texas side of the river. On the 22d, the Custom-House was kept open all night to facilitate their departure....Official dispatches received by Minister Romero says that the people of Huasutta and all other towns in the Huasutta District have risen again in favor of the Republic, and President Juarez. The Imperialists make no resistance, and all hopes for the empire are now blasted....An official report from Gen. Carvajal, Governor of Tamaulipas, dated the 18th inst., has been received by Minister Romero, which states that he had just been placed in possession of intelligence from Gen. Escobedo, dated on the 16th, giving him details of his important victory over the Imperialists near Camargo on the same day. The wagons captured are over 270 in number, and the value of the merchandise nearly $1,500,000. The merchandise belonged to French and Austrian houses at Matamoros, and is therefore lawful prize. Gen. Escobedo also captured 1,200 prisoners, of whom 400 were Austrians. Only a part of the enemy's cavalry escaped; all the artillery and ammunition was captured....Two companies of negroes fought on the side of the Liberals in the battle.

EUROPE.

The Pope's own sister recently died at Rome in great poverty and misery. She was anti-Catholic, and the Pope would not do much for her....Queen Emma, of the Sandwich Islands, was received at the Tuileries on the 12th inst., by their Imperial Majesties.... Another frightful colliery explosion had taken place in a mine at Dukinfield, England. Forty-three lives were lost....The manufacture of the new Atlantic Cable was entirely completed on the 14th, and the last few miles of the cable were on their way from the works at Greenwich to the steamship Great Eastern at Sheerness. It was arranged that the Great Eastern should sail from Sheerness on Saturday, June 30, for Valencia....The ex-Rebel cruisers Tallahassee and Sumter were sold by auction at Liverpool on the 14th, by order of the United States Consul at that port. The former (now called the Chameleon) was knocked down for £4,000 sterling, and the latter (now the Gibraltar), for £1,150. Both vessels have for some time been lying idle in the Liverpool docks.

CONGRESS.

SENATE, June 27.—In the Senate yesterday a bill was introduced to establish certain ocean post routes between the United States and Europe, and to regulate the transportation of mails thereon and reduce the expenses thereof, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices. The bill to aid in the construction of telegraph lines, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes, was called up, but after a short discussion was postponed. The House amendments to the bill regulating the transportation of nitro-glycerine were concurred in without discussion, being verbal and unimportant. The bill to regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia, which grants the right of suffrage to the negroes in the District, was called up. The following is the bill as reported by the Committee:

SEC. 1. That from and after the passage of this act each and every male person, excepting paupers and persons under guardianship, of the age of 21 years and upward, who has not been convicted of any infamous crime or offense, and who is a citizen of the United States, and who shall have resided in the said district for the period of six months previous to any election therein, shall be entitled to the elective franchise and shall be deemed an elector and entitled to vote at any election in said district, without any distinction on account of color or race.

SEC. 2. That any person whose duty it shall be to receive votes at any election within the District of Columbia, who shall willfully refuse to receive, or who shall willfully reject the vote of any person entitled to such right under this act, shall be liable to an action of tort by the person injured, and shall be liable, on indictment and conviction, if such act was done knowingly, to a fine not exceeding $500 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year in the Jail of the said District, or to both.

SEC. 3. That if any person or persons shall willfully interrupt or disturb any such elector in the exercise of such franchise, he or they shall be declared guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not to exceed $1,000, or be imprisoned in the Jail of the said District for a period not to exceed 30 days, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the several courts having criminal jurisdiction in said District to give this act in special charge to the Grand Jury at the commencement of each term of the Court.

SEC. 5. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. That the Mayors and Aldermen of the Cities of Washington and Georgetown respectively, on or before the first day of March in each year, shall prepare a list of the persons they judge to be qualified to vote in the several wards of said cities in any election, and said Mayors and Aldermen shall be in open session to receive evidence of the qualifications of persons claiming the right to vote in any election therein and for correcting said list, and on two days in each year, not exceeding four days prior to the annual election for the choice of City Sessions, the list shall be published in some newspaper printed in said district.

SEC. 7. That on or before that day the Mayors and Aldermen of the said cities shall post up a list of voters thus prepared in one or more public places in said cities respectively, at least ten days prior to such annual election.

SEC. 8. That the officers presiding at any election shall keep and use the check list herein required at the polls during the election of all officers, and no vote shall be received unless delivered by the voter in person, and not until the presiding officer has had an opportunity to be satisfied of his identity, and shall find his name on the list and mark it and ascertain that his vote is single.

Mr. Morrill (Me.) moved to amend the first section by adding after the words "crime or offense" the following words: "Excepting persons who may have voluntarily left the District of Columbia to give aid and comfort to the Rebellion." This was agreed to. Pending the consideration of an amendment to the 1st section, offered by Mr. Willey, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Committee on Ways and Means reported back the Tax bill with the request that many of the amendments of the Senate be non-concurred in—among these was the one reducing the tax upon cotton from five cents to two; one allowing gas companies to add to their bills the amount of tax they pay. The next amendment increasing the tax on ready-made clothing from one to two per cent was non-concurred in; also the amendment on the same subject making the exemption apply to those whose annual product does not exceed $2,000. The next amendment, imposing a tax of five cents per pound on shoddy wool manufactured from woolen cloth, was non-concurred in. The amendment reducing the tax on smoking tobacco from 20 cents to 15 cents per pound was concurred in. The amendment in relation to cigars was non-concurred in. The next amendment was that authorizing railroad companies to add the tax to their rates of fares; this was non-concurred in. The amendment allowing apothecaries to sell wines and spirits on physicians' prescriptions without paying license as retail dealers, was concurred in. The amendment requiring the Inspectors of Internal Revenue to divest themselves within 60 days of any interest they may have in the manufacture of tobacco, whisky, &c., was non-concurred in. This disposed of all the amendments. The House voted to insist on its disagreement with the Senate and asking for a committee of conference, and then the House adjourned.

SENATE, June 28.—Mr. Brown offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for such reorganization of the civil service, especially as to the Post-office, Treasury and Interior Departments, as will secure appointments after proper examination, and to regulate dismissals and promotions as they are regulated in the army and navy, to the end that the patronage of these Departments may not be used as reservoirs of political power. The bill to regulate the occupation of mineral lands was passed. The bill to provide universal suffrage in the District of Columbia was postponed on account of the absence of Mr. Morrill, chairman of the Committee on the District. Mr. Howe called up the Niagara Ship Canal bill, on which discussion followed, but no action was reached. The Senate voted to insist on its amendments to the Tax bill, and a Committee of Conference was appointed.

HOUSE.—In the contested election case, Boyd against Kelso, the report of the Committee on elections declaring Mr. Kelso entitled to the seat was adopted. Mr. Boyd was also voted $2,500 for expenses incurred in contesting the seat. The Senate amendments to the House bill to continue in force and amend the act to establish the Freedmen's Bureau was taken up. On motion of Mr. Elliott, the amendments were non-concurred in, and a Conference Committee was asked. A resolution was adopted inquiring into the expediency of providing that in all cases of granting American registers to foreign built vessels the vouchers shall pay to the Government 40 per cent ad valorem. A message was received from the President in answer to the House resolutions as to whether any civil or military employés of the Government have assisted in paying public honors to Rebels living or dead. The Tariff bill was then considered in Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Morrill made a lengthy speech upon it, the pith of which we give:

But for the war, and had we remained in our normal condition, unvisited by unusual taxes and the disturbing flood of an exclusively paper currency, our people would have occupied a more impregnable position as against foreign competition than they ever occupied in their previous history. Now we are vulnerable to the attacks of anybody, from any quarter, who has anything to sell. Foreign artificers of brass and iron, and even of clay, we cannot resist. They are able to undersell our own people. Our present amount of circulating currency is vast. Of legal-tenders (so-called) we have $401,252,468; of National bank notes, $280,301,900; of outstanding notes of the old State banks, not including those having less than five per cent of their capital, $19,479,782; of fractional currency, $27,153,709 04, and of compound interest notes, $159,926,910, amounting in all to $917,014,769 04. I do not cite these figures as a reproach to anybody, but as a fact, and a monstrous fact, attended by evils increasing day by day; and the longer contraction—the true remedy—is withheld, the more difficult will be found its application. Our country, from one of the cheapest places to live in, is becoming one of the dearest. The wages paid to labor are not too much, considering what those wages will pay for in bread and meat, in rent and clothes. No manufactures can be made while this state of things lasts, to be sent abroad, and unless war, pestilence or famine occurs among foreign nations they will want none of our corn or wheat, beef or pork at anything like what it costs to produce it. Our gold, it is true, they largely despoil us of, and why not? As money, it is getting to be obsolete. Gold coin is itself depreciated in our markets because it is useless save as so much convenient and portable merchandise. If used for the payment of an existing contract it is worth no more than an equal amount of United States legal tender notes. Our whole monetary system is bloated by more than a fourfold addition to the currency in circulation. Our imports of foreign goods this year are nearly double of what they were last year, and we pay for them by sending abroad gold and silver and United States bonds at a little more than half their face value. Another reason, and one of the most cogent, for a revision of the tariff at this time is the insufficient rates now levied upon foreign wools. This is a question which has vexed Congress for [illegible] years. The evils endured by wool growers somehow never disappear, let the laws take what shape they may. The flocks of sheep in South America, in Australia, at the Cape and elsewhere, have become so large, so much improved by mixed breeds, that they threaten to force the American wool-growers to abandon a chosen and most attractive pursuit. Formerly the wool obtained from Buenos Ayres was coarse and full of burrs, but by crossing with the merino breeds it has become entirely changed in character, and now wools equal in grade to the average American growth, can be bought in South America for fifteen cents per pound. It is not washed, and burrs still accompany it. But no American husbandman, not even those who are located in proximity to unfenced prairies where the Summer food can be appropriated without let or hindrance, can compete with such prices. They must, unless at once taken care of, succumb. Last Fall and Winter the wool-growers, through their various agricultural societies and other State and national organizations, got together for the first time, and discussed the subject of wool-growing in its relation to rival foreign interests. The wool manufacturers also met with them in joint convention. After months of patient toil and critical examination they presented to us in April last the fruits of their joint labor so far as it relates to the duties upon wool. The proposition as regards woolens came along considerably later. A mutual agreement was arrived at, and upon a basis fair and equitable, of parties that had never agreed before. I think their work does honor to those who conceived and who have so far successfully matured these several propositions. These propose much higher rates upon wool because of the perfection of the classification, which is so framed as to catch all wools that can by any possibility compete with American wool. There is no loop-hole through which any wool can escape the duty intended. It is fixed and certain. The Custom-House office, though a fool, cannot err therein. I know the wool growers will be satisfied with their own proposition, as they should be, for it amounts to more on Mestiza wool than would a duty of 75 per centum ad valorem, and I hope we shall not attempt to offer anything less or in other shape; for whatever is not in the form of a specific duty, would be, as in most other cases, valueless. Last year our imports amounted to $334,756,447; but this year they will reach not less than $399,411,513. This is a drain that we are in no condition to bear. Every spare dollar in the country is needed to fund our rapidly maturing national obligations. For the present year we have received from California but a little over $22,000,000; and yet our exports of gold and silver at New-York alone, from May 12 to June 16, amounted to $36,515,402. When can we resume specie payments, if this stream of merchandise inward and flow of gold outward is allowed to continue? Clearly it is the duty of the Government to moderate, if it cannot control, this reckless course of trade—before bankruptcy ensues and the business of the country receives a check from which it may take years to recover. Take the iron trade. It is true they made money during the war; but they are not doing it now. They are paying laborers for making a ton of iron nearly as much as it would cost abroad. There are some little items in the Tariff bill which hardly arrest the eye, which give employment to thousands, and therefore require considerate treatment at our hands. Among these permit me to cite one or two examples. In New-York City alone, 25,000 persons find employment in all the branches of the hoop-skirt manufacture. It would be possible to mention many other articles, apparently trifles as light as air, which furnish the means of support to a large number of industrious and thrifty families. The articles added to the free list in the bill are few in number and of inconsiderable importance. Such articles as form the base or raw material of other manufactures, and of which there is no domestic supply, scientific theorists as well as practical legislators agree should be charged with little or no duty. Salt, when it is made from springs, depends mainly for its cheapness upon the amount of saline matter contained in the water. The relative value of salt springs in Virginia, Michigan, New-York and Ohio differs widely. In some of these States the business now continues, but without a higher duty most of them must wind up. If in any of these States places could be found where salt could be taken out in pure crystals, the saline springs would have to be abandoned. As it is, we cannot afford to be dependent upon other nations for so indispensable an article in peace and war as salt. Even if it can be obtained elsewhere nominally at a less price, our own establishments must be preserved. Encouraged to the full amount of their capacity, and even then one-half of all we consume will be brought from abroad. We cannot afford to make it free, nor yet can we afford to tax it so heavily as to make a luxury of anything that is an article for human nature's daily use. One of the main reasons for a new tariff now is that the termination of the reciprocity treaty leaves the duties on agricultural productions, and on lumber, fish, and coal, at such rates as were imposed at times when it made no difference what the rates were, as all such articles came in from the Provinces practically free, and of course our tariff laws in this respect now call for revision. The wisdom of terminating the treaty alluded to is already apparent. There are none of its provisions that we cannot surrender without a pang. Some of the pretentious claims concerning the fisheries, as for instance the right of excluding our fishermen from the shore within three miles, and from bays, drawing the line from headland to headland, might be annoying, but, even if admitted on our part, as they are not likely to be by any modern Secretary of State, such claims, were they to be strictly enforced, would be of little damage to us, and of no profit whatever to the Provinces.

The following letter from the British Minister has been transmitted to me by the Secretary of State:

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to state that I am informed, by His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada, that the Governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have agreed that the possession of a license issued by Canada to fish shall entitle the holder, during the season of 1866, to fish in the waters of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, as well as in those of Canada; the holder of a license from the Governments of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, if any such shall be issued, being entitled to fish also in the Canadian waters. I shall be most obliged if you will communicate this information to the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE.

The Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Under these circumstances justice requires the imposition of reasonable duties upon foreign caught fish. As we are now, however, met in a generous spirit, I hope Congress will suitably respond, and place only moderate duties, sufficient to cover the items already indicated upon mackerel and codfish. Mackerel may, perhaps, need to be placed even lower than it will be found in the bill. In the cod-fisheries it is no longer necessary to go within three miles of the shore, and such duties can be placed on the product as may seem judicious, but it being an article of food consumed largely by those who can ill afford butchers' meat at 25 to 30 cents per pound, a moderate duty appears appropriate. Our trade with the maritime provinces is one more deserving our fostering care than that of the other provinces. The people are very friendly, and they have articles such as we require in large quantities, such as coal and plaster, for which they take of us flour and other articles in nearly equal quantities. It is a reciprocal trade that is profitable to all parties and ought to find some favor in our legislation. And here let me remark that for eleven years we have drawn moderate supplies of bituminous coal from Nova Scotia. Enterprising Americans have embarked their capital there, and opened mines to supply the wants of the gas companies in a few Northern cities. On the bleak, ice-bound Atlantic coast some of our mills and little iron-founderies have been started with the expectation of a continued supply of coal of this character from this quarter. Even if this is granted, the coal so used will cost the consumers $10 or $12 per ton, while that used by our brethren in Pennsylvania and Maryland for identically the same purposes will only cost $3 or $4. Most of the pig-iron used in Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island comes from Pennsylvania. Is it now to be insisted upon that no coal shall be used in those regions but that which is dragged over a thousand miles of railroad? Is this necessary to the prosperity of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—a road that I have heard is earning fatter dividends than almost any in the land? I have no feeling on this question, and I am not aware that my constituents have any interest in it, but, to use the words which my excellent friend from Chicago emphasizes with so much unction, I desire to see "fair play." The Committee of Ways and Means shaped the bill so that all cannel coal, bearing the highest price of any and all other bituminous coal, imported from any place 30 degrees east of Washington, and all anthracite, if there be any that can be imported, shall pay $1 50 per ton, and only propose that the common bituminous coal, such as we have had free for eleven years from Pictou, shall pay 50 cents. Mr. Chairman, we leave it to the good sense of the Committee to say whether this is not eminently just and fair. Even the gentleman from the Pittsburgh district concedes that it is right and proper, and where he leads on these subjects, I am sure no Pennsylvanian need fear to follow. The Committee have scrutinized every case, and consented to no higher rates, with only here and there a possible exception, than will, as they are forced to believe, place the American laborer, producer, or manufacturer, upon a level of fair competition with foreign capital and foreign labor.

Mr. Morrill's statement that Moorhead of Pennsylvania had consented to the duty of 50 cents per ton on Nova Scotia coal brought out Moorhead, who said that he only consented to it because he thought New-England ought not to have to transport coal 1,000 miles from Pennsylvania, when they could mine it cheaper nearer home. Judge Kelley took up the issue, and made an elaborate plea for protecting the coal fields of Pennsylvania, Virginia and North-Carolina from the Nova Scotia coal mines, which were paying dividends of from 150 to 175 per cent per annum profit, while American miners were struggling for existence. He termed the duty on anthracite coal of $1 50 per ton a satire upon Pennsylvania, where the only anthracite coal in the world is mined. He said Pennsylvania did not want any such duty. It was but a mockery, after refusing protection upon the only kind of coal that could be imported. Thaddeus Stevens denounced the tariff as reported as a free trade measure, and said he could find no protection in it. The general debate being closed, the bill was read and taken up by sections in Committee of the Whole. Without making any amendments on the wool question, the House adjourned.

SENATE, June 29.—The bill giving three months pay to officers below the rank of Brigadier-General who were in the service March 3, 1865, on being mustered out, was passed and goes to the House for concurrence in verbal amendments. Mr. Wade called up the bill amendatory of the Act for the government of the Territories recently passed by the House. Mr. Buckalew moved to strike out the section prohibiting the denial of the elective franchise on account of race or color. Pending discussion, the morning hour expired, and the Niagara Ship Canal bill was taken up, but at the conclusion of the reading it was postponed until Monday. Mr. Wilson introduced the new Army bill, which is considered as a compromise between the Senate and House bills. It provides for five regiments of artillery, six of cavalry and 45 of infantry; the artillery the same as now organized; all bearing the same organization as is prescribed by law for the fifth regiment; but hereafter adjutants, quartermasters and commissaries shall be extra lieutenants selected from the first and second lieutenants of the regiment; the cavalry to be the same as now organized, except that each regiment shall have a veterinary surgeon with a salary of $100 per month; the Company commissary-sergeant is abolished, and the regiment shall have but one hospital steward. The 45 infantry regiments shall consist of 10 regiments of 10 companies each now in the service; 27 new regiments formed by adding two regiments to each battalion of the nine remaining regiments; three regiments of veteran reserves and five colored regiments. The sections relative to appointments of officers, the number of officers, and the enlisting of 1,000 Indians, are the same as in the bill previously presented. Enlistments shall be for five years. There shall be one general, one lieutenant-general, five major-generals and ten brigadier-generals. The other sections relating to minor details are taken from the old bill with slight modification. The National Telegraph bill was next taken up, and after full debate was passed, yeas 16, nays 13. As passed the bill provides:

SECTION 1. That any Telegraph Company now organized, or which may be organized, under the laws of any State of this Union, shall have the right to construct, maintain and operate, lines of telegraph through and over any portion of the public lands of the United States, over and along any of the military or post roads of the United States, which have been, or may hereafter be, declared such by act of Congress, and over, under and across the navigable streams or waters of the United States, provided that such lines of telegraph shall be so constructed and maintained as not to obstruct the navigation of such streams and waters, or interfere with the ordinary travel on such military or post roads; and said corporation shall have the right to take and use from such public land the necessary stone, timber and other material for its posts, piers, stations, and other needful uses, in the construction, maintenance and operation of said lines of telegraph, and may preempt and use such portion of the unoccupied public lands through which its said lines of telegraph may be located, as may be necessary for its stations, not exceeding 40 acres for each station, such stations not to be within 15 miles of each other.

SEC. 2. That telegraphic communications between the several departments of the Government of the United States and their officers and agents shall, in their transmission over the wires of any of said Companies, have priority over all other business, and shall be sent at rates to be annually fixed by the Postmaster-General.

SEC. 3. That the rights and privileges hereby granted shall not be transferred by any company acting under this law to any other corporation, association or person; provided, however, that the United States may, at any time after the expiration of five years from the date of the passage of this act for postal, military or other purposes, purchase of the telegraph lines, property and effects of any and all of said companies at an appraised value to be ascertained by five competent disinterested persons, two of whom shall be selected by the Postmaster-General of the United States, two by the company interested, and one by the four so previously selected.

SEC. 4. That before any telegraph company shall exercise the powers or privileges conferred by this act, such company shall file their acceptance with the Postmaster-General of the restrictions and obligations of this act.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Cook, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill for the creation of a National Bureau of Insurance; which was read twice and recommitted. The motion of Mr. Miller, made on Friday last, to recommit to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, the adverse report made on the bill granting pensions to the soldiers of the War of 1812, and instructing the Committee to report a bill for that purpose, was agreed to; Yeas 103, nays 11. A motion by Mr. Stevens to amend the motion to recommit by instructing the Committee to report a bill increasing the lowest rate for total disability, which now rates at $8, to $10, was rejected. Mr. Coffroth, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the War of 1812, and to those engaged in Indian wars during that period. The morning hour having expired, the bill went over till next Friday. The House then discussed the Tariff bill, rejecting an amendment to strike out the specific duty taxing linen, and making the duty 35 per cent ad valorem, as at present. Adjourned.

SENATE, June 30.—A move was made toward purchasing land for a park and a new Presidential mansion. The Senate insisted upon its amendments to the Freedmen's Bureau bill, and appointed a Committee of Conference consisting of Messrs. Wilson, Howe, and Nesmith. The points in dispute between the two Houses relate to the disposition of the Sea Island cotton lands. The House forbids the surrender of lands now held by the freedmen under Gen. Sherman's order. The bill as passed by the Senate contains provisions under which the former owners may get possession of these lands, except such as have been sold for United States taxes. The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up. The bill as it came from the House makes the regular annual appropriation for the support of the Indian Department, the carrying out of treaties, &c. The Senate Finance Committee recommended certain amendments, and after some discussion the further consideration of the bill was postponed until Tuesday.

HOUSE.—Mr. Kasson, on leave, introduced a joint resolution extending for one year the time for completing the Agricultural College in Iowa, under the Agricultural College bill. The resolution was read three times and passed. Mr. Donnelly reported the House joint resolution to permit soldiers for whom homesteads had been selected without their personal examination, to change such homesteads if dissatisfied with them, in the same land district, the fees paid in the first instance to apply to the second selection. The resolution was read a third time and passed. The following bills were also passed: Organizing land districts in Arizona, Idaho, Utah, and Montana; and erecting the Territory of Montana into a separate surveying district. Mr. Holmes, from the Committee on Public Lands, made adverse reports to the following cases: The House bill to amend the act for the relief of purchasers and locators of swamp and overflowed lands; memorial of the Legislature of Washington Territory relative to common schools; the memorial of Governor and Legislature of Utah Territory praying for a donation of town sites for school purposes; the petition of the National Normal School Association, praying grants of land to establish State Normal Schools; the act to improve the navigation of the Mississippi River at St. Paul and Minneapolis; the petition of citizens of Buffalo, N. Y., for appropriation of lands for the improvement of Eagle Harbor, Lake Superior. Mr. Holmes explained that the adverse reports in the two latter cases were not made from hostility to the propositions, but because provision was made in the River and Harbor bill for surveys in these cases. The reports were laid on the table. The House then took up the Tariff bill, and worked diligently upon it until the time for adjournment. The most of the time was taken up in discussing a motion to increase the duty on railroad iron, but on the vote the duty was left at one cent per pound, as it stands in the original bill. Ten per cent ad valorem was added to the duty on iron wire, and the duty on steel was raised from 45 to 50 per cent. Various other changes were made. Adjourned.

SENATE, July 2.—Mr. Harris introduced a bill for the removal of certain cases from State Courts, and one to amend an act to establish the Judiciary Courts of the United States, both of which were referred to the Judiciary Committee. A bill was reported making appropriations for the reconstruction and repair of the Mississippi levees. Mr. Nye introduced a resolution looking to the exhibition of our minerals at the Paris Exhibition, which was referred to the Committee on Mining. The following were passed: A bill to pay the 6th, 8th and 11th Regiments of Ohio Volunteer Militia, a company of cavalry, and a battery of artillery, called into the service to resist the Kirby Smith raid in 1862; a bill granting lands to the State of Minnesota for railroad purposes, and a bill to quiet the title to certain lands in Benecia, California. The bill to amend the organic acts of the territories of Nebraska, Dakota, Montana, Washington, Arizona, Idaho, Utah and New-Mexico was then taken up, and the amendment of Mr. Buckalew, to strike out the section forbidding discrimination on account of color, was debated by Messrs. Saulsbury and Stewart, after which it was postponed until to-morrow. Mr. Wilson, from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes on the Freedmen's Bureau bill, made a report, which was agreed to. The report sustains the Senate proposition relative to the South Carolina lands occupied by freedmen. It authorizes the Assistant-Commissioner for South Carolina and Georgia to determine the validity of all titles of lands claimed under Gen. Sherman's special field-order, and to give each person having a valid claim a warrant on the Direct Tax Commissioners for South Carolina for 20 acres of land, which will entitle him to a lease for six years, at the end of which time, on the payment of a sum not exceeding $1 50 per acre, a certificate of sale may be obtained. Upon the completion of transfers of these lands, the former owners shall have restored to them the lands occupied under Gen. Sherman's order. The bill to amend the bill establishing mail-service between the United States and China was debated until the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE.—The resolution asking the President if the personal rights of citizens of the United States are sufficiently protected in the late rebellious States was adopted. A resolution requesting the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the propriety of recommending the recognition of the Fenians as belligerents was rejected. Permission was given Mr. Lawrence of Ohio to record his vote in favor of the Constitutional Amendment. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That a Joint Committee be appointed, to consist of two members of the Senate and three members of the House, to be styled the Joint Select Committee on Retrenchment; that said Committee be instructed to inquire into the expenditure in all the branches of the civil service of the United States, and to report whether any and what offices o[illegible] abolished; whether any and what salaries ought to [illegible] and generally how and to what extent the expenses of the civil service of the country may and ought to be curtailed; that said Committee be authorized to sit during the recess of Congress, and to report by bill or otherwise, and that the said Committee may appoint a Clerk for the term of six months, and no more.

The Tariff bill was then considered in Committee of the Whole; after which the bill to pay $10,000 to the widow of Col. John P. Sanderson, in full for special labor and services performed by her husband in detecting and exposing an organized conspiracy in the loyal States against the Government, was rejected. Mr. Wilson (Iowa) introduced a bill explanatory of the Pacific Railroad act of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864. The bill was read twice, ordered to be printed, and made the special order for to-morrow. It enacts that nothing contained in the acts referred to shall be so construed as to enlarge the grant of land made to the Union Pacific Railroad Company's Eastern Division, nor to entitle that Company to receive United States bonds on a greater number of miles than are embraced in its line of road between the Missouri and the 100th meridian of Western longitude, as indicated by the maps filed by the Company in the Interior Department, nor in any way to interfere with the right of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to receive the bonds of the United States referred to. Mr. SPALDING (Ohio), from the Special Committee upon the alleged violation of the privileges of the House by Mr. Rousseau in committing an assault upon Mr. Grinnell, presented a report, accompanied by the testimony. The report closed by recommending the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Hon. Lovell H. Rousseau, a Representative from the State of Kentucky, by committing an assault on the person of the Hon. J. B. Grinnell, a Representative of the State of Iowa, for words spoken in debate has justly forfeited his privileges as a member of the House, and is hereby expelled.

Resolved, That the personal reflections made by Mr. Grinnell, a Representative of the State of Iowa, in presence of the House, upon the character of Mr. Rousseau, a Representative from the State of Kentucky, were in violation of the rules regulating debate and the privileges of its members founded thereon, and merit the [illegible] of the Ho[illegible]

Resolved, That Charles D. Pennybaker of Ke[illegible] Lingsby of Kentucky, and John D. McGee of [illegible] presence and participation in a premeditated person[illegible] between the Hon. Mr. Rousseau of Kentucky and the [illegible] Grinnell of Iowa, on account of words spoken in d[illegible] which the persons and the lives of members in this Ho[illegible] imperiled, were guilty of a violation of its privileges, are hereby ordered to be brought to the bar of this [illegible] answer for their contempt of its privileges.

The majority report is signed by Messrs. Spa[illegible] Banks and Thayer. Mr. Raymond (N. Y.) presente[illegible] minority report, signed by himself and Mr. Hogan, recommending the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Hon. Lovell H. Rousseau be summo[illegible] to the bar of the House, and be there publicly reprimanded by the Speaker for a violation of the rights and privileges of the House, of which he was guilty, in the personal assault committed by him upon the Hon. J. B. Grinnell, for words uttered in debate.

The reports and testimony were laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Mr. Banks introduced a bill establishing conditions for the admission of the States of Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, Canada East and West, and for the organization of Territorial Governments. The bill was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The first section provides that whenever notice shall be deposited in the Department of State that the Governments of Great Britain and of the Provinces have accepted the propositions made in the second section, the President of the United States shall publish by proclamation that the States of Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, Canada East and Canada West, and the Territories of Selkirk, Saskatchewan and Columbia are constituted and admitted as States and Territories of the United States. Among the propositions is one that the United States will assume the Provincial debt at not exceeding five per centum interest, as follows: Canada West, $36,500,000; Canada East, $29,000,000; Nova Scotia, $8,000,000; New-Brunswick, $7,000,000; New-Foundland, $3,200,000; Prince Edward's Island, $2,000,000. The United S[illegible] are also to pay $10,000,000 to the Hudson Bay Co[illegible] After transacting some minor business the H[illegible] journed.

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The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 2, 1866.

WAR!

Negotiations are at end and war is begun. Long as it was postponed, it comes at last so suddenly that the actual outbreak of hostilities seems to take Europe by surprise. It is impossible not to admire the rapidity and decision which Prussia displays at the crisis, and which have given her a signal advantage in the first military movements. The vote of the Federal Diet to arm its forces removed the last inducement for delay on the part of Prussia, and as there was nothing more to be gained by diplomacy, Bismark instantly drew the sword. The Diet voted on the 14th. On the 15th, the Prussian armies had entered Saxony and Hanover. The latter State will be instantly overrun and possessed, and unless its Austrian vote in the Diet is disavowed, Prussia will henceforth treat Hanover as a conquered province, whose resources of men and money and supplies are to be absolutely at her disposal. It will be the same with the other German States in the North. They fall to Prussia by their geographical situation, and such of them as rejected the opportunity to become her allies can have no hope of escaping the utmost rigors of a hostile military occupation.

But the chief military interest of this news centers in Saxony. The positions of neither the Prussian nor Austrian *corps d'armée* are so clearly known as to enable us to say certainly to which side Dresden is to fall. The telegrams which we reprint in our foreign news are confused, and cannot be taken as a guide. They assume that Benedek, the Austrian commander, will seize Dresden, but the two armies are about equidistant from that city, and if there be a chance for the Prussians to get possession of the Saxon capital, they will try hard for it. Saxony itself is all for Austria, and will put her railways at Benedek's disposal, while the Prussians must trust to their own resources; but as Prussia has a clear day's start of her enemy, it is not certain she may not reach Dresden first. The possession of Dresden, to whichever side it may fall, will be a most important advantage. Just south of the city lies the ground which the wars of Frederick made famous, and which ever since has been reckoned an impregnable position. An army once established in it could not be dislodged without a long campaign. If Prussia gets it, she will have her grasp on the neck of Saxony, and that ill-fated kingdom may once more have cause to repent its suicidal proclivity toward Austrian alliances. It must be admitted, however, that all probabilities point to the seizure and permanent occupation of this region by the Austrian forces.

From Italy we have the news that Cialdini was expected to cross the Po on the 14th with 80,000 men, and we presume there is no doubt that military plans had been perfectly agreed on between Italy and Prussia, so that the first shot fired on the Saxon or Silesian frontier was echoed back from Venetia. Austria is not less alarmed by a reported movement of an Italian detachment into Hungary. Massing the strength of her army to meet her antagonist on the North, Austria is numerically weak against Italy, and plans for nothing more than a defensive campaign in Venetia at present. How much defensive tactics will avail against the enthusiasm and impetuous courage and overwhelming numbers of the Italian army, we shall be likely to learn very soon. It is scarcely worth while to speculate on the few hints we got of the opening campaign. The one thing certain is that a great European war is to be fought, and that its results lie beyond all foresight. Already the German Confederation disappears from the political map, dissolved by the stern decree of Prussia, and left dependent on the fortune of war for the ultimate disposition of its component States. Reckoning Italy and Prussia against Austria and such of the minor German States as she may be able to control, the balance of forces is so even that the future of Europe may be said to lie in the genius of the generals who command the opposing [illegible].

THE RANDALL BOLT.

The N. Y. *Times* discredits itself more than it deceives its readers by seeking to create the impression that the convention called by Messrs. Randall, Doolittle, Hendricks & Co. is to be a convention of that Union party which elected Lincoln, Johnson, Fenton, Morton, Bullock, Oglesby, Fletcher, &c., in 1864. Messrs. Randall & Co. have no right to call a National Convention of that party—as the Editor of *The Times* ought especially to be aware—and they do not pretend to have any. Messrs. Hendricks and Nesmith would not subscribe their names to a call addressed to that party. The call is expressly addressed to "all such electors" as condemn the action of the present Congress and insist that nothing shall be done by the Federal States to secure the Right of Suffrage to the Blacks of the ex-Rebel States. All voters who approve generally the action of our present Congress and agree in political sentiment with the Government and Legislatures of the steadfastly loyal States [illegible] known exception, are pointedly excepted from the Bolters' invitation; and, should they undertake to send delegates to the Philadelphia gathering, those delegates will be shown the outside of the door.

Such being the manifest fact, what is to be gained by juggling with it?

Messrs. Randall & Co. have not the slenderest expectation of taking with them the great body of the Union party of 1864. They purpose to act henceforth *against* that party—to decry its principles and oppose its candidates. They hope, we will presume, to make the Democratic party take up Mr. Johnson and run him for next President; but that party will see him and them in heaven first. It has not the least notion of running a man for President who is recently from our ranks—it will no more run Andrew Johnson in '68 than it would run John Tyler in '44. There is no use in mincing matters: Messrs. Randall & Co. are going over to the Democratic party: they are already glibly mouthing its catchwords: they are making good speed to the loving embrace of Belmont, Clymer, G. H. Pendleton, Vallandigham & Co.—but the Copperheads are not coming to them. Unless the law of gravitation is reversed, they must shorten the distance between them a mile to every inch traversed by the Copperheads in reaching their point of fusion.

[illegible] is for the Randall call this week; it will oppose it next week; but that is its own affair exclusively. We shall watch its nimble somersaults with some curiosity but no deeper interest. [illegible] we ask, and rather more than we expect of it, [illegible] it shall call things by their right [illegible]; so that its readers may understand that the [illegible] party will be exactly such a Union party as [illegible] which John Van Buren, Montgomery Blair, [illegible] Slocum, Judge Edmonds & Co., ran into the [illegible] in our State last Fall. It is identical with that in principles and in purposes, as well as in the materials which compose it, and it will speedily achieve a similar fate. It may somewhat damage the party wherewith Randall, Doolittle & Co. have of late seemed to act; yet it will not, if the People be not deceived. And we mean that they shall not be.

A dispatch from San Francisco, received Friday morning, removes all doubt as to the election of the Union ticket in Oregon. Official returns from all Counties except Coose, Grant and Umatilla give Wood, the Union candidate for Governor, 205 majority. Of the three Counties yet to be heard from, Coose and Umatilla gave in 1864, together, a Democratic majority of 49, and Grant is a new County. The rest of the Union ticket is elected by a majority of from 350 to 500. The Unionists also elect a majority of the Legislature.

COMMENCEMENT MORALITIES.

It is an unpleasant peculiarity of the present period that we think so much about thinking. The President of a College, when he takes leave of a little flock of just fledged Bachelors, tells them that they must be sure to go on cultivating their minds; that intellectual progress alone is consistent with true happiness; that they must be faithful to the Republic and to themselves; that he wishes them abundant prosperity and a great deal of taste. The Bachelors then pack up their goods and go out for a pilgrimage over "the hot sands of this wilderness of a world," each one bearing a parchment certificate that he has studied to the acceptance of his Faculty for four years, Greek, Latin, Mathematics, Natural and Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, with other small side branches of learning. Many of the young gentlemen thus dismissed are full of rather indefinite aspirations and poetical purposes. Most of them are of an ingenuous spirit, and mean to be honorable, industrious, and successful. They are going out to the Battle of Life—for so they call it—and prepare to be good soldiers. There is an immensity of preparation—what shall we say of the performance? There is something pathetic in the consideration that so many must fall and fail, must die by the wayside, must waste mind and lose heart in the struggle—so many of these poor boys now starting with the morning light upon their unwrinkled brows! For of all failures in this world of disappointment, there is none so melancholy as that of the intellectual man missing the prize of success through feebleness of will or the perversity of fate, and suffering ten-fold more than wretches of a less sensitive nature. But the world moves on in its career of business or of pleasure, mindful for the most part only of its own affairs, and thinking it does enough if it bestows a momentary sigh upon the private tragedy of which every day brings a new one. A newspaper, consecrated to the practical bustle of affairs, can do no more.

We believe that we have read about ten thousand sermons, addresses, lectures, and speeches, to the same more or less, upon "The Duties of the Scholar in the Nineteenth Century." At any rate, we have read more of them than we propose ever to read again. The best of them are but respectable repetitions. The Bachelor of Arts is "to woo solitude as a bride." He is to give his days and nights to high philosophy. He is to be virtuous. He is to be truthful. He is to be patriotic. After hearing this he goes away; he forgets his Greek and Latin as soon as possible; he opens a broker's office in Wall-st., or a cotton mill in Lowell; he practices law and discards his virtue; he turns politician and has no use for it; he preaches without it; or he becomes a member of Congress, and finds "high philosophy" a drug! If he ever talks about it again, it is only once a year at the Commencement dinner. Of purely professional scholars we have hardly a hundred in the whole land, and most of these are engaged in teaching—the mill-horses, if we may say so, of classical routine. The rest of the Bachelors are doing something better—they are making money!

Now, if the President of a College should say to his departing pupils, "My young friends, be sure and make money!" what a clamor would fill the academic shades! With what celerity would that respectable S. T. D. be expelled from his office, even although he couched the obnoxious sentiment in Latin, and said:

> "——quærenda pecunia primum est;
> Virtus post nummos!"

But we do not see why he should not say it, when we all mean it and do it, with our whole heart, and mind, and strength. And pray what should be the business of a College but to prepare young gentlemen for the business of life? Then why should we not have Professorships of Stock Broking?—chairs devoted to the art and mystery of cornering a stock?—teachers of the science of bamboozling a jury and of driving a coach and horses through the flaws of an indictment? —lecturers on the pure mathematics of Number One? good, hard-headed, practical Doctors of the Main Chance, with appropriate and necessary text-books? If it is to come to that at last, why not in the beginning?

Questions like these bring us out of the salt fog of our cynicism into a grateful and sunny recognition of what the Colleges have done for us, and may, with all their faults, still do for us. This is a very imperfect world; it is "prone and obedient," as Sallust has it, "to the belly;" and colleges, like churches, are perpetual protests against complete surrender to the temporal and the mechanical. They are a confession of faith which it is better to gabble unconsciously than not to say at all. When a man who can hardly read English dies, and leaves $50,000 to endow a Hebrew chair, he acknowledges duly by hand and seal that there is something better than bulling or bearing stock. He would have scoffed at Parson Adams if he had met him with Æschylus in his pocket in Wall-st.; but as the roar of that seething thoroughfare grows faint in his dying ears, he bethinks him that it will be a very good thing to have poor boys taught Greek. These are miracles, but we have had too many of them to disbelieve in them altogether. Most of our seats of polite learning owe their existence to the liberality of departed shopkeepers. Hundreds of churches are under like obligations. A mutation of the hide and tallow market may give the languishing Chinese mission a new lease of life. So Colleges are to be cultured and endowed, and honorably mentioned in last wills and testaments, if for no other reason than for proof that Poor Richard was right, and that "learning is better than house or lands." All the world, in a muzzy sort of way, feels and acknowledges this.

On the other hand, what Wealth does for Learning is amply and generously repaid both by the new paths of enterprise and emolument which cultivation opens, and by respectable methods of expending money which refinement establishes. Mr. Astor would never have thought of establishing his great library if there had not been so many little ones in the country. One never knows in what form the planted seed will spring up. Harvard College generates picture galleries in New-York, and Yale may have something to do with the Academy of Music. The beginning of all newspaper success is in the dame-school where the alphabet is taught. The great operations of the banks are first scrawled upon a boy's slate. It is not the ignorant money-changer who is intolerable, but the money-changer who is ignorant of the wretchedness of ignorance. The main educational idea of this age is that of diffusion; that of a past age, concentration. We may have fewer great scholars than lived and pored and endlessly wrote in monastic times; but what we have gained is a sufficiency of knowledge, so that no man need be miserable through ignorance. In the promotion of this, Colleges do their part, especially in keeping up a high standard; and the multiplication of universities only shows an advance in the ambition and intelligence of the masses. For this, whatever may be collegiate shortcomings, let us be grateful.

WESTERN MANUFACTURES.

Appleton, Wisconsin, Minneapolis, Minnesota, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Peoria, Illinois, St. Joseph, Missouri, and Leavenworth, Kansas, are half a dozen of the thousand young cities and thriving villages that are making laudable efforts to establish manufactures or extend those already established. We hear with pleasure that a Watch factory, with a capital of $250,000, is being started at Elgin, Ill., 40 miles west of Chicago. Most of the stockholders have hitherto been workmen in the American Watch factory at Waltham, Mass. They expect to make sixty watches per day.

EVEN TO THIS!

The following extract is taken, not from *The World*, nor *The News*, nor *The Metropolitan Record*, but from *The New-York Times*:

> "We are informed by a gentleman from a region in the Southern States where society was greatly broken up, and the population, white and black, greatly scattered by the operations of the war, that, within the last year, the negroes who had fled or taken refuge in far away localities, have nearly all returned to the homesteads where, and to the employers by whom *they were brought up*. This has been the case to a very great extent throughout the South. *The poor darkeys* find themselves completely lost in the wide world. Without the means of support, without habits of self-reliance and self-help, without *knowledge of life and its ways*, and with a sense only of its hard necessities, they have found that nothing but bitter experiences awaited them in their wanderings and struggles, and it has been a *relief to them* to return to the plantations and households where, perhaps, they had been only slaves, but *where at least there was a state of things that approximately agreed with their characters and the measure of their development*. We have often urged the idea that after all our legislation and laws, and regulations and orders, and bureaus and appropriations, *it is to the hereditarily dominant white race in* the South that the Southern *blacks must mainly look for security and justice for* a long time to come. Legislation can do *something*, and time and opportunity can do much more; but the present generation of negroes *will never get over the influence of the terrible fact that they have been slaves*. Hence, whatever legislation or policy tends to raise animosity or create dissensions and antagonism between the white and the black races of the South, must have a most baneful effect upon the Southern blacks."

It is not without a sincere feeling of sorrow that we record this terrible backsliding. We see here a journal which has professed to be Republican—going at least to the extent of constantly feeding with the party—surrendering every principle which makes Republicanism a distinctive creed, and every sentiment which Christian men, North and South, have entertained toward the negro. It is only another illustration of the saying that the descent to hell is very easy, when once we get upon the road.

According to the philosophy of *The Times*, the negroes have no resource but the plantation, and no friends but the masters by whom they were "brought up." Slavery was such a happy social custom—so necessary to the well being of the negro—that he cannot escape from its associations, and its practical, if not (alas for Lincoln!) its political realization. The hovel where he lived like a hog, the cotton-field he tilled without reward, the whipping-post, where he saw his wife and children whipped like felons for some unexplained deficiency in a day's cotton picking, the home of misery and degradation—all this belongs to the negro's nature! He cannot live without it according to *The Times*. Nothing remains but to keep him as nearly in that condition as we can, and at the same time to censure those fanatical but perhaps misguided men who heaped upon him the misery of Emancipation.

Notwithstanding all, there is but one race which can befriend the negro—"the hereditarily dominant white race of the South." What are "legislation and laws, and regulations and orders, and bureaus and appropriations" to this sublime irrefragible principle of hereditary domination! Perhaps it is wrong to speak of such things in a republic; but when journalists are in the easy descent, they are not over-scrupulous about opinions. We call Slavery a crime; the civilized world denounces the slave-trade as piracy. The easy-descending *Times* sees in the infamy and horror of Slavery a condition of relief for the negroes, their only hope of happiness, the state "that approximately agreed with their characters and the measure of their development." The misery of that proclamation of Emancipation! The weakness of Mr. Lincoln! His inexcusable failure to see that nothing but Slavery agreed with the "character" of the negro, and his "measure of development!" All of this *The Times* confesses now—when Mr. Lincoln no longer lives to give and dispose—and our cotemporary finds its account in herding with Hendricks and Nesmith and the other leaders of the now *Union* party.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

No single cause can be assigned for the war which has just burst upon Europe, but the pretext upon which Prussia and Austria fight is a very simple matter. By the defeat of Denmark, whom England encouraged to go to war and then deserted, the two great German Powers became in 1864 joint possessors of the Duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg. Less than a year afterward, Austria sold her rights in Lauenburg for 2,500,000 thalers, and by the Convention of Gastein it was agreed that the joint occupation should terminate, that Austria should take possession of Holstein, and Prussia of Schleswig. This was one step in the negotiation by which Prussia expected ultimately to become master of both the Duchies, but beyond this point Austria refused to go, and rejected every proposition for the final cession of her rights to Holstein—a province of little value to Austria, but of great value to Prussia on account of its nearness to her frontiers, and of its seaport, Kiel. As the diplomacy of Prussia grew more and more urgent, Austria, on the first of June last, handed over the question to the Federal Diet of Germany. This step Prussia instantly denounced as a violation of the Convention of Gastein, since by that Convention it had been agreed that all matters relating to the Duchies should be settled between Austria and Prussia independently of the Confederation. Prussia, therefore, declared that Convention at an end, and insisted that, as a consequence, her right to the joint occupation of Holstein was revived. She prepared, therefore, to march troops into that Duchy.

Long before the dispute had reached this point, the menacing tone of the negotiations between these two great Powers had warned Europe that the Continent was on the eve of war; and the rest of the States were not less interested in the approach of war than Austria and Prussia themselves. There are, in the first place, the minor States of Germany, forming with Austria and Prussia the Germanic Confederation. In that Confederation, two struggles have long been proceeding side by side; *first*, the struggle between Austria and Prussia for a controlling influence on the whole Confederation; *second*, the struggle of the people, including the people of Austria and Prussia as well as of the minor States, toward a German nationality, which should embrace under one government all German-speaking populations. No war could occur which should not have an immense influence upon these two issues. Austria has succeeded in attaching temporarily to her side a majority of the minor States, and the Federal Diet, representing a population of 19,000,000, exclusive of Austria and Prussia, has declared in favor of the former. Neither Austria which still obeys the despotic traditions of the House of Hapsburg, nor Prussia which is ruled by Bismark, a minister whose policy is nothing by the people, has any sympathy with the aspirations of the German Liberals, but both have conciliated and used the popular feeling as one instrument in their struggle for supremacy. In point of fact, it is this desire for leadership in Germany which drive Austria and Prussia to arms, and by no means their misunderstandings about the petty State of Holstein. All the Holstein difficulties could be readily enough arranged were it not for the irrepressible conflict between the two great German Powers, either to establish an ascendency in the present councils of the nation, or to become its recognized head whenever its political reorganization shall take place. The minor German States, however, are not at this moment the most important element in the situation.

More than any other European Power, Italy welcomes the coming war. Since the Peace of Villafranca, in 1859, left Venetia in the hands of her Austrian tyrants, Italy has watched, and waited, and prayed for the moment when it might be possible to strike a blow for the liberation of that province and the unity of the Kingdom. As soon as it became probable that the negotiations between Austria and Prussia must end in war, Italy sent an envoy to Berlin to conclude an offensive and defensive alliance with the enemy of Austria. Prussia bound herself not to make peace till Italy should be able to make terms with Austria, and Italy joyfully pledged herself to stand or fall with Prussia. War, indeed, had become a necessity to Italy. In maintaining a great army for the defense of her Venetian frontier, her treasury had strained its resources to the utmost, and her most provident statesmen agreed it was better to hazard everything in a war which had a reasonable chance of success, than to sink slowly into a hopeless bankruptcy. The Italy which believes in Garibaldi was impatient for an opportunity to redeem its pledge to its brothers in Venetia. Victor Emanuel's sympathies were on the side of the people, and his personal influence had been thrown, whenever it was possible, in favor of the party of war. The enthusiasm for war was general, and as soon as the probability of an alliance with Prussia was made known, the preparations for war proceeded so rapidly that, even if Prussia and Austria had made peace, it would have been scarcely possible to restrain the volunteers under Garibaldi from crossing the Venetian frontier. On her side are the sympathies of the world. America might care little for the quarrel between Austria and Prussia, but the emancipation of Venetia is to us the most interesting question of European politics, and whoever fights on the side of Italy we welcome as the ally of Liberty.

Behind Italy stands France. Napoleon may or may not mean to put his sword in the scale at the first outbreak of war, but he is, in some contingencies, the inevitable antagonist of Austria. If the war went hard with Italy, the author of the Peace of Villafranca could not look on while the Austrian eagle again flew over Milan. His coöperation amounts to a virtual security that Italy cannot come out of this contest any worse than she goes in. He will choose his own time to fling down his gauntlet and announce his terms, but from the moment the first shot is fired on the Silesian border, the Emperor of the French is the arbiter of the situation. Austria may conduct a contest against Prussia and Italy with some hopes of success. Let France join the alliance, and there is no future for the Hapsburgs.

THE BOLTERS—THE TRIBUNE.

The N. Y. Times smartly says:

> "None know better than THE TRIBUNE that the Republican organization cannot exist an hour upon its 'Universal Negro Suffrage Platform.' And yet it not only insists upon inserting that feature into our political creed, but for that offers to surrender everything else! This offer, shameless as it is, has been made and reiterated. Yes, for 'Equal Suffrage,' as THE TRIBUNE phrases it, Mr. Greeley proclaims his readiness to give up all else: admitting the Rebel States and their Rebel Representatives into the Union and into Congress, demanding no guarantees for the National Debt and no 'civil rights' for the freedmen! If it dares, THE TRIBUNE will deny this to-morrow."

—We beg *The Times* to understand, once for all, that *our* platform (THE TRIBUNE'S—not that of any party)—is UNIVERSAL AMNESTY, IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE. We have said this often enough, plainly enough, to have it clearly understood by this time; and we neither "dare" nor wish to deny it to-day, to-morrow, nor at any time whatever. We are not, and never were, in favor of "*Universal* Negro Suffrage, nor Universal *White* Suffrage, nor any Suffrage whatever for thieves, rowdies, blacklegs, nor any of those who live idly, uselessly, perniciously; but we would have all men vote who earn an honest livelihood and seek to qualify themselves to vote wisely and worthily. And, in fixing the qualifications of a legal voter, we would make no account whatever of color.

With Impartial Suffrage at the South, we need no other guaranties for the civil rights of the Freedmen, the repudiation of the Rebel Debt, nor for the integrity and tranquillity of the Union. With Impartial Suffrage, South Carolina is and and ever was a loyal State—quite as loyal as Indiana. We "surrender" nothing in accepting the best possible guaranty for the preservation of the Union and for Justice to the Negro, instead of others, palpably inferior if not illusory. A pyramid which rests on its base is not likely to topple down; and government by the whole People is the best possible security against such public perils as were illustrated in the Slaveholders' Rebellion.

Says *The Times* in continuation:

> "For THE TRIBUNE to rebuke a 'bolt,' is simply ludicrous. A journal that disregards party discipline as often as its caprices or prejudices prompt, makes itself ridiculous in assuming the tone of party class leader. THE TRIBUNE in 1863 endeavored to break down the Republican organization in this State by securing the election of that collapsed apostle, [illegible] by the Democrats for Controller. It [illegible] nomination for Mayor of this City, [illegible] Mr. Roberts polled over 31,000 votes, THE TRIBUNE drew off just enough to elect a Democrat."

No, Sir, THE TRIBUNE *does not* "rebuke a bolt," but the deceit, the swindle, of pretending to sustain an organization which you are conspiring to subvert and overthrow. Bolt in welcome, the whole baker's dozen of you! but don't pretend that you are not bolting when you are! We *did* advise the Union party to renominate Controller Robinson last Fall—he being then identified with no party—because we deemed him eminently fit for the post—and we do not regret it. Our choice was overruled and we acquiesced; but we have nothing to retract. And we supported, last December, the candidates for Municipal offices presented by the Citizens' Association, though some of them were Democrats; and we expect to do just so *next* December. We are very sorry that we commended some as reformers who have since proved robbers. More of these, we grieve to say, are Unionists than Democrats. But we supported them expressly as Reform candidates—we never commended them as candidates of the Union party, but frankly and truly as candidates of the City Reform Association. And, though we at first understood Mr. Hooker to be a Republican (having known him as a Free Soiler in 1848), we supported him just as heartily after he was shown to be a Democrat; and we now deeply deplore his defeat—not at all for *his* sake, but for the City's. Bolt, then! Randallites! bolt freely and with all your might! but don't pretend that you are not bolting when you are! Break down, if you can, the party which has so long honored and fed you, but spare it your fifth-rib stabs and Judas kisses! We ask nothing more.

THE SUMMER SEASON.

Our readers will find a cheerful welcome to the mountain and seaside in our paper this week. If Flora McFlimsey will go to mountain or sea-shore, the world will attend in her train, and the breezy special correspondents who write so pleasantly to-day are after all the mere harbingers of that memorable lady and her friends. Astronomy fixes this week as the first in Summer. Good society commands all who would be fashionable to depart. After this week, all the sweetness and youth and joy of our world will go to gather new life from sunshine and mountain air and sea-breeze. What a time they have had getting ready—the consultations and midnight debates, the poring over THE TRIBUNE fashion articles, the yearning for something new from Paris, until the very temples ached. If a body only knew what the dowdy people who made such a sensation last Summer were going to do!

From this time forth—good-bye all good people—we shall do as well as we can with the great city when you are gone. Perhaps we shall all be dead when you return, if cholera-scare prove true, and New-York will be as the city that Mr. Hawthorne's Now Adam and Now Eve so mysteriously visited. We shall do our best with our destiny; do the best with yours. You have but few weeks to blossom after all, for these sea-breezes do not always fan; and Death reigns on the mountain for frail-bodied beauties during most months of the year. There is a proverb, Spanish-flavored, lingering in memory, and thus running: "Fathers, marry your daughters when you can, your sons when you may." A perplexing problem, if those unflattering census-tables show such a large surplus of marriageable young ladies. Yes, marriageable ladies—young, attractive, motherly down in their hearts, yearning for home and home surroundings, and nothing in this Christian world but a cat and a snuff-box—and going down the hill all alone, so lonely!—no one to lean upon, no one to sleep side by side when the foot is reached. *Miserere!* Now when the day shines, work, for this census-matter is becoming very serious—even more than in Spain when vexed paternity overblessed with daughters wrote the above epigrammatic wail.

Perhaps we are going too far. Do we think that young women have no other care in the world than to get married? No, indeed! Ah, well; let there be no hard words between us. We hope to see much of you during these Summer months. We fancy a new spirit in our broad columns when they are read near the bracing sea, or in the mountain groves, or when Adolphus turns the leaf to Araminta and involuntarily turns to the Marriages, and —there will be hard words indeed if this continues! As we were saying, we hope to see much of our friends during these warm months. Ours is the Asmodeus prerogative to go everywhere—to see everything —to look boldly into bright flashing eyes. From the outlooks of to-day we shall have a larger audience than usual, for of all years in memory this seems to be the Hegira-Year. Every stream and grove and patch of ocean shore has its colony—city people—carrying Broadway with them, sad, silly ones—as if the deepest blue will not pale before that of the ocean, or the sunniest colors before the radiance of leafy, bursting, sun-embowered Nature. Dear, darling, silly ones, if you are to go from us, do not insult Nature with more millinery patterns; go to live and get life juices and comfort and strength for your work when working days come again. Meet Nature with nature's simplicity, and its beauty, and its truth, and when you come back may everything be arranged so that friends may at last be told of the felicity, and get ready for the happy event and its attendant Winter frolics.

PARLIAMENTARY DECORUM.

Some of our cotemporaries, who are not enamored of the legislation of this Historic Congress, are quite profuse in their denunciations of it, and severely criticise its alleged lack of decorum. They point us, as *The Herald*, *Atlas* and other presses have done, to the British Parliament and French Assembly as the models which Congress should imitate. Probably the following from *The Pall Mall Gazette* of June 2, which graphically describes a recent scene in the House of Commons, and which has not been rivaled of late years in the House of Representatives, illustrates the decorum they desire to have observed during our American discussions:

> "The Asiatic gentlemen who last night visited the House of Commons witnessed a remarkable scene, which must have rather disturbed their previous conception of the 'collective wisdom' of a great country. For more than an hour, a large gathering of grave-looking gentlemen were engaged in hooting, howling, and groaning, while an excited little man was seen wagging a gray beard and gesticulating wildly, while every now and then—as the storm around him partially lulled —he was heard shouting disjointed fragments of sentences at the top of his voice. The Oriental visitors probably learned, from their interpreter, that this was Mr. Whalley discoursing about Fenianism and the Pope, and must have been rather puzzled to know whether it was terror of the Irish or hatred of the Pope that caused such discord."

In the French Corps Legislatif, we often hear of equally boisterous scenes while a member is speaking. Hisses, exclamations, ejaculations, interruptions, the tinkling of the President's bell, which is used like a gavel for the preservation of order, and the President, finally despairing of quelling the chaos, declaring the session suspended till the tumult ceases. They are concerned, too—these criticising presses—at the strictures uttered against those in authority, as if it were unprecedented. Have they forgotten Henry Clay's personal invectives against John Tyler? Are Douglas's bitter denunciations of Buchanan blotted from history? Were Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, and Franklin Pierce, exempt from the severest personal censures? In a land like ours, where there is so much independence of thought, more freedom of discussion and severity of criticism are expected than in monarchical countries. And yet the Legislators of Prussia have denounced their Ministry quite as severely as our Ministry have been denounced in Congress; and a personal allusion by one of the most gifted of England's orators to the Falstaffian form and falsifying characteristics of one of his Parliamentary opponents, though biting in the extreme to its subject, passed unrebuked. In the French Corps Legislatif, the President watches the utterances of members, and, when a disparaging allusion is made to the Emperor, stops and scolds the offending member; and several of these stormy scenes have occurred there within the last year, and the description of them has been copied by the press of this city. In both branches of our Congress, a different rule prevails. The presiding officer does not volunteer, with superserviceable zeal, as in France, to check debaters in their utterances. They rule promptly when any member makes the point of order, but otherwise the freedom of debate is unchecked. Perhaps this Congress compares unfavorably with those where pistols were drawn in the Senate Chamber, as in the days of Benton and Mississippi Foote, or when a Senator was brutally beaten in his seat for words spoken in debate, and for which he had not been even called to order; or when Southern members crowded around Giddings's seat to silence his utterances, or when Lovejoy's speech provoked a melée and fight in the area in front of the Speaker's chair, or when Crawford of Georgia and others stood by the side of Thaddeus Stevens, and by personal threats sought to intimidate him. But, though there have been some personalities used which might better have been omitted, and though it has been harshly arraigned both by Presidential and Cabinet speeches, we think this Congress will not suffer by comparison with any of its predecessors of the last quarter of a century.

THE MEMPHIS MURDERS.

Preceding the expected report of the Congressional Committee, Col. Charles F. Johnson, the Inspector-General of Kentucky and Tennessee, has made a statement of his investigation of the Memphis riots. He traces the remote cause to a standing ill-feeling between the low whites and blacks (who are about equal in intelligence), which found an occasion for strife in the forcing of a number of negroes off the sidewalk, one of whom stumbled over a policeman, whereupon the policemen drew their revolvers and beat the negroes. On the following day, about the time a crowd of discharged colored soldiers had assembled, the police "fired upon unoffending negroes remote from the riotous quarter," and, though the colored victims of the original quarrel had returned to Fort Pickering, reënforced themselves for indiscriminate slaughter, and fired on men, women and children, killing and wounding several. Just at this time, an official Probst is said to have addressed the crowd of murderers: "Boys, I want you to go ahead and kill every one of the nigger race and burn up the cradle." Under this advice negroes were hunted down day and night by policemen, firemen, and others; shot, assaulted and robbed; their houses searched, plundered and burned. Meanwhile no resistance was offered by the negroes, "who were shot down without mercy." Women suffered alike with the men, and in several instances little children were killed.

All crimes imaginable were committed from simple larceny to murder. Several women and children were shot in bed. One woman (Rachel Johnson) was shot and then thrown into the flames of a burning house and consumed. Another was forced twice through the flames and finally escaped. In some instances houses were fired and armed men guarded them to prevent the escape of the inmates inside.

Loyalists, long residents of Memphis, who "deprecated the riot," were called Yankees, and cautioned to leave the town. Generals of the Freedmen's Bureau and the army found themselves powerless for interference. All that can be said for the Mayor of the town is that he was hopelessly drunk. The fruits of the riot in figures were, as far as can be ascertained, thirty negroes killed and sixty wounded; three negro churches, eight schoolhouses, and about fifty private dwellings were burned; and, without counting the large sum of money stolen by the policemen from discharged colored soldiers and others, $125,000 worth of various property lost by the United States Government and the negroes. In all this atrocious and cowardly massacre and robbery only two white men were killed, one of whom was killed by a white man through mistake, and the other, according to the surgeon who attended him, shot himself by accident. Here we close a chapter which, in small space, has the horrors of St. Bartholomew's day, and we leave it without comment.

NEBRASKA.

We learn from *The Omaha City Daily Republican* of June 21, that election returns had been received from all counties except one, which had made no returns as to its vote on the State Constitution. *The Republican* says that the whole number of votes cast will exceed 8,000, perhaps 8,100 (against 5,950 in 1865, and 4,513 in 1864). The majority for State Constitution will not be much in excess of 100 votes, while the majority for the Hon. David Butler, the Union candidate for Governor, is reported officially to be 145 votes. The majority of Mr. Marquette, the Union candidate for Congress, is 136 votes. The majorities for the other State officers on the Union ticket are about the same. Only the Hon. O. P. Mason, the Union candidate for Chief-Justice, is beaten by Mr. Little, whom *The Republican* calls the most popular Democrat in the Territory. There is still some doubt about the Legislature, but the election of Mr. Williams, says *The Republican*, "secures the Senate, and every indication is that we will have a majority of one in the Lower House."

An "editorial correspondence" to *The Kansas State Journal*, from Nebraska City, estimates the present population of the Territory at 45,000, against 29,000 in 1860.

SIDE-NOTES.

Our anxious subscriber is worried about the Johnson Club call. He does not exactly understand it. Probably we can make a few side-notes to assist him:

A National Copperhead Republican Convention.—It will be held in Philadelphia August 14.

1. Delegates will come from all who stand by the Administration. Post-Office and Revenue Commissions only required as credentials.
2. The Union is the Union, and as for the Constitution there never was such a Constitution.
3. Blood—treasure—rights—dignity—equality—solemnity—guaranteed—"no niggers admitted."
4. Congress shall not dissolve the Union, nor the white men, nor the States—nor shall "loyalists" like Toombs, for instance, be kept from pay, mileage and stationery.
5. Slavery is abolished, but no nigger is as good as a white man.
6. If a State wants to wallop its niggers, said niggers not being as good as white men, who's to hinder?
7. Each House has the right to admit whoever it pleases, but if it don't admit whom we please, then each House is treasonable.
8. Every patriot should frown on such people, Congress especially, likewise niggers.
9. The war being over, and the Rebels being whipped, why should not we be magnanimous enough to keep their feelings from being injured and enable them to come back and bully us —especially the niggers!

RANDALL, Post-Office.
DOOLITTLE, Offices generally.
BROWNING, Pardons.
COWAN, Pennsylvania patronage.
KNAPP, Gun Contracts.
FOWLER, ——?

If this does not enable our anxious subscriber to understand the call, then we give it up in despair.

If we should illustrate by instances our view of the iniquities of the present Congressional Mileage system, we could not escape the imputation of gratifying private grudges under pretense of urging a public reform. We have, therefore, simply printed the sums received by each Senator, Representative or Delegate, in a compact tabular form, without comparisons or other illustrations that might be deemed invidious; but we ask the tax-paying public to institute, each for himself, comparisons between the charges of Senators and Representatives living in the same city, between members living very near each other (though often in different States), and test in every way the honesty and equity of the present system.

Mind, now, that we blame no man for having taken (as we presume is the case with most Members) what the law allows him: the question we would press home on each and all is this—*What have you* DONE *to have the law made what it should be?*

The declination by Senator Gratz Brown of another term in the Senate will be read with regret by those intelligent and earnest friends of freedom and progress with whom this Missouri statesman has been so long a thoughtful and energetic co-worker. It is an added regret that ill-health is the cause of this step from service. The letter conveying this news, which has a vigor of style little known to the readers of political papers, treats the question of impartial suffrage clearly, philosophically and practically; and we cannot wonder that one who perceives first principles and their consequences as plainly as Mr. Brown, condemns so unmistakably the defection of the President, and the tardy work of Congress.

Throckmorton, the candidate of the ex-Rebels for Governor of Texas, is now said to have received two-thirds of the votes, instead of the nine-tenths first claimed by his friends who send the telegraphic reports.

Let it be distinctly noted that the hearty Unionists are a clear majority of the people of Texas, and are kept under foot only by the disfranchisement of half their number. The population of Texas to-day divides nearly as follows: ex-Rebel, 300,000; Union Whites, 150,000; Union Blacks, 250,000. When the Union Whites shall *all* have become wise enough to insist that the Blacks shall be enfranchised, they will thereby have liberated themselves from Rebel thralldom.

The National Intelligencer has a ludicrous attack on the proposed Tariff, in the course of which it says:

> "The adoption of the proposed tariff puts an end to the export of cotton; for everybody who knows the course of that trade knows that the return for cotton must be in European goods."

—Why so? There are at least One Billion Dollars of American Bonds and other obligations held in Europe, where the best of them are hawked about at 65 cents on the dollar. Suppose we buy back some of these, paying for them in Cotton, &c.—what of it? Or is *The Intelligencer* averse to paying debts?

The last two weeks have made crops of Grass, small Grain, Potatoes, &c., in this region with a rapidity beyond precedent. At length, Indian Corn has taken a start, and now promises well. Two months more of such weather as we are now enduring would give us a bounteous harvest of almost everything.

The first letter of Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR's correspondence is printed this morning. Mr. Taylor will continue during the Summer his investigations through the mining region, and his letters to THE TRIBUNE.

Our very unexceptionable cotemporary, *The Times*, is not at all pleased with the editorial management of *The London Times* or THE TRIBUNE. Well, we don't wonder!

Connecticut is the first State to complete her ratification of the Constitutional Amendment. The House on June 27 concurred with the Senate, and the assent of the State is perfect.

The New-Hampshire House of Representatives on June 28 ratified the Reconstruction Constitutional Amendment by a vote of 203 to 107.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE RAREST BOOKS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND CRITICAL ACCOUNT OF THE RAREST BOOKS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED, WHICH DURING THE LAST FIFTY YEARS HAVE COME UNDER THE OBSERVATION OF J. PAYNE COLLIER, F. S. A. In Four Volumes, crown 8vo. pp. 227, 335, 371, 341. David G. Francis. Charles Scribner & Co.

The lovers of old English literature have reason to congratulate themselves that the reprinting of the most valuable contribution to bibliographical knowledge which has been given to our language for many years, has been undertaken by a publisher who has a genuine appreciation of the remarkable merit of the book, and the good taste and liberality to clothe it in a garb appropriate to its subject and worthy of it in point of elegance, neatness and accuracy. The mechanical execution of the four handsome volumes for which we are indebted to Mr. Francis is almost enough, irrespective of the literary and historical merit of Mr. Collier's work, to tempt anybody to buy them. We have not seen the English edition, but it is said to be far inferior to the American one, and we are glad to perceive that Mr. Collier has made a handsome acknowledgment of Mr. Francis's enterprise.

One of the chief merits of Mr. Collier's book is that it is supplementary to all other bibliographical manuals. Many of the articles describe productions altogether unknown to other investigators, books of which only a single copy is known to be in existence, or separate tracts of the utmost rarity. A very few more common but still scarce publications will be found interspersed, a circumstance arising from the fact that the author has incorporated in his four volumes the whole of the "Bridgewater Catalogue," drawn up by him about 30 years ago for the first Earl of Ellesmere, and privately printed at the expense of that nobleman. But except for the sake of illustration or the correction of some important error, Mr. Collier never criticizes a volume which has passed through the hands of any previous bibliographer. And what is of great importance, he discusses the merits and peculiarities of no book which has not been carefully read by his own eyes.

His work is by no means a bare catalogue, or is it merely what it professes to be in its title-page—a bibliography. With all needful information respecting the date, authorship, &c., of every publication that he describes, he furnishes a satisfactory, and in many cases a very entertaining account of its subject matter and style, with abundant extracts by way of specimens. He gives us stanzas and whole poems which were excluded by the authors from the second impressions of their works, and have not found their way back into any subsequent editions. He enables us to correct many important and curious errors which have been universally current in modern reprints of ancient writers, and he points out some mistakes even as to the authorship of certain productions. While his labors must prove of immense value to the bibliographer, they are certain at the same time to prove acceptable to the antiquary and the student of literature.

As a sample of these strange bits of information which may by found scattered through these pages, we copy an extract from "A Godly and Profitable Treatise, intituled, Absolom, his Fall, or the Ruin of Roysters," &c., a black letter of the 16th Century. Our readers may think it not impertinent to the present time:

"As for their little copped crowne hats, which are so little and so light, that the smallest blast of winde would carie them away, which so artificially is, I thinke, placed to their heads, or at least wise to the attire of their heads, are they not more comelie for little children, or babies that the children make, than for them? As for their deepe and great ruffes (wherein, I cause, the divell lieth in every set) are they not more fit for monsters and giants, than for such slender and tender creatures of God? As for their farthingales (which but for reverence sake we might otherwise term) which so like breeches stand about them, are they not better beseeming the state of fooles, than the corps of wise and discreete women? As for their truncke sleeves, made to their gownes, are not the sleeves thereof more fitter to weare in stead of men's Venetians, than the sleeves of women? And all this (for sooth) must be to preserve their tender carcasses from the weather."

Sir Edward Dyer published at Oxford, in 1588, "Sixe Idillia; that is, Sixe small or petty Poems or Æglogues, chosen of the right famous Sicilian Poet Theocritus, and translated into English verse." Among them is a version of the fable of Venus and Adonis, in which the boar, being reproached by the Paphian goddess for causing the death of Adonis, replies that he only wished to kiss and not to wound the beautiful youth, and then continues in the following remarkable strain:

"Wherefore these teeth, Venus,
Or punish or cut out.
Why beare I in my snout?
If this may not suffice,
Cut off my chops likewise."

Under the name of Nicholas Breton, the pastoral poet of the beginning of the seventeenth century, we have an account of that author's "Passionate Shepheard; or, The Shepheardes Love," which Mr. Collier pronounces "an entire novelty in our poetical annals; it is not to be traced in any catalogue or work on bibliography." We subjoin several extracts from this literary curiosity, by which our readers will see that it has higher merits than rarity to recommend it:

"Who can live in heart so glad
As the merrie countrie lad,
Who upon a faire greene balke
May at pleasure sit and walke,
And amidde the Azure skies
See the morning Sunne arise?
While he heares in every Spring
How the Birdes doe chirpe and sing;
Or before the houndes in crie,
See the Hare goe stealing by;
Or along the shallow brooke,
Angling with a baited hooke,
See the fishes leape and play
In a blessed sunny day," &c.

And so he proceeds, enumerating a variety of rural sights and sounds, and ending thus passionately regarding his shepherdess:

"For whose sake I say and sweare,
By the passions that I beare,
Had I got a kinglie grace,
I would leave my kinglie place,
And in heart be truelie glad
To become a country lad,
Hard to lie and goe full bare,
And to feede on hungry fare,
So I might but live to bee
Where I might but sit and see,
Once a day, or all day long,
The sweet subject of my song;
In Aglaies onely eyes
All my worldly paradise."

We hardly know how such thought and language, in this graceful and fanciful department of poetry, are to be improved. It seems clear that some real person, who had an accidental mark was intended by Aglaia, or why this couplet in what is headed "Past. 4"?

"And that skarre upon thy throate:
No such starre on Stellas coate."

In the same division the author shows his acquaintance, not only with classical poets, but with Petrarch, Tasso, Ariosto, Dante, and Guarini, and enumerates them in that somewhat defective order. "Past. 5" is short, and ends on the reverse of sign. C, when we arrive at a new heading, "Sundry sweet Sonnets and Passionated Poems," but among them there is not a single "sonnet" strictly so called, but a number of miscellaneous love-poems, beginning with "A farewell to the world and the pleasures thereof." Here the measure changes to ten-syllable lines in quatrains, and it opens:

"Now, for the last farewell I meane to make
To all the troubles of my tired thought:
This leave at last, and this last leave I take
Of some, and all that have my sorrowe sought."

This piece is more in Breton's didactic style than any of the preceding pastorals, and in succession he bids farewell to youth, beauty, friendship, love, power, hope, fortune, art, and time. Still, he reverts to Aglaia, and to a rustic life, declaring—

"Thus will I sit, and set my pipe in tune,
And play as merry as the day is long:
And so in April, so againe in June,
Fit both my Spring and harvest with a song."

This production occupies about five pages, but we extract another stanza from it, because it accords so well with some lines in a poem attributed to Breton in "England's Helicon:"

"The fine tongue of fayning eloquence
Shall now no more abuse my simple trust:
In yes and nay I find that ...

[illegible]

We pass over "Sonnets" 5 and 6, in order to direct attention to a passage from "Sonnet 7," which is precisely in Breton's manner:

[illegible]

"Beautie is silence wise,
Nor will hath fortune friend;
And love in Argus eyes
Findes Jealousie a fiend:
While truth doth gaine so little grace
As makes the world a wofull place."

"Sonnet 9" is misprinted for Sonnet 10. The last poem in the volume (which ends on sign. E 3 b) deserves to be extracted, if only for its gayety and the felicity of its expression; it is as lively as it is lovely; and we are, of course, to conclude that it is addressed to Aglaia:

"Pretty twinkling starry eyes,
How did Nature first devise
Such a sparkling in your sight
As to give love such delight,
As to make him, like a flye,
Play with lookes untill he die?

"Sure, ye were not made at first
For such mischief to be curst,
As to kill affections care
That doth onely truth declare:
Where worthes wonders never withes,
Love and Beauty live together.

"Blessed eyes, then give your blessing,
That in passions best expressing,
Love, that onely lives to grace you,
May not suffer pride deface you;
But in gentle thoughts directions
Show the praise of your perfections."

Fowler & Wells have published, in a thick octavo volume, "New Physiognomy, or signs of character as manifested through Temperament and External forms, and especially in 'the Human Face Divine,'" by Samuel R. Wells, editor of "The Phrenological Journal and Life Illustrated." It is a well printed and attractive book, containing more than 1,000 portraits and other illustrations.

Mr. James Miller has just published, in a neat and convenient shape, an illustrated "Guide to the Central Park," by T. Addison Richards. It is not only a useful handbook for visitors to our great urban recreation ground, but it is a pleasant little thing to read, giving, as it does, a history of the origin and progress of the park, a graphic description of its principal features, an account of what the Commissioners have done and what they intend to do, and satisfactory statistics of its size, cost, length of roadway and number of visitors. From one of these tables of figures we learn that the Central Park is more than twice as large as Hyde Park or Regent's Park in London, ten times as large as St. James's Park, less than a quarter as big as the great park at Windsor, one-third of the size of Richmond Park, rather more than a quarter as big as the Gardens of Versailles, and half the size of the Phœnix Park in Dublin.

"The Old Testament History, from the Creation to the Return of the Jews from Captivity, edited by William Smith, LL. D., Classical Examiner in the University of London" (D. Appleton & Co.), is the latest issue of the well-known and convenient series of 12mo. volumes known as the "Student Series." It is written with a great deal of directness and simplicity, furnished with abundant notes and references, and illustrated with a number of good maps and wood-cuts. Dr. Smith has learned to produce for the class room and Sunday school a manual which shall embody the results of modern progress in Biblical studies, and at the same time he has given an account of each of the books of the Bible, of the geography of the Holy Land and other countries, and of the political and ecclesiastical antiquities of the Jews. The present volume will soon be followed by "The Student's Manual of New Testament History."

LITERARY ITEMS.

The Atlantic Monthly for July offers a more than usually interesting table of contents. Bayard Taylor contributes an excellent sketch of Friedrich Rückert; James Russell Lowell a pleasant metrical address "To J. B. on sending me a seven-pound Trout;" Professor Agassiz a paper on the "Physical History of the Valley of the Amazon;" Professor Goldwin Smith a readable sketch of travel and observation, under the title of "An Englishman in Normandy," and Alice Cary the first chapter of a story in two parts called "The Great Doctor." Mr. Longfellow has the following lines:

ON TRANSLATING THE DIVINE COMMEDIA.

SECOND SONNET.

I enter, and see thee in the gloom
Of the long aisles, O poet saturnine!
And strive to make my steps keep pace with thine.
The air is filled with some unknown perfume;
The congregation of the dead make room
For thee to pass; the votive tapers shine;
Like rooks that haunt Ravenna's groves of pine
The hovering echoes fly from tomb to tomb.
From the confessionals I hear arise
Rehearsals of forgotten tragedies,
And lamentations from the crypts below;
And then a voice celestial that begins
With the pathetic words, "Although your sins
As scarlet be," ...

Miss Isa Craig, the Scottish poetess whose Ode recited at the Burns Centenary Festival, in 1859, received the first prize over 620 competitors, and who has been for some time past Assistant Secretary of the National Social Science Association, recently resigned her office on the occasion of her marriage. The members of the Association have presented her with a silver tea-service and salver, suitably inscribed. Miss Craig was born in Edinburgh, and is 36 years of age. She published a volume of "Poems by Isa" in 1859, and has been a contributor to periodical literature. It is supposed to be this lady that a New-York morning paper referred the other day by the very disrespectful appellation of "Ike Craig."

The June number of "Blackwood's Magazine" contains a long and impassioned poem entitled "Ginevra da Siena," by the American Sculptor, W. W. Story. It is a tragical and dramatic story of love, weakness, punishment and madness, far more vigorous in thought and more graceful in versification and expression than the previous contributions of Mr. Story which have attracted so much attention in recent numbers of the same periodical.

The London firm of Moxon & Co., announce for publication on the 1st of December, Tennyson's "Elaine," illustrated by Gustave Doré. The illustrations are nine in number, and will be engraved on steel by J. H. Baker. All of Doré's previous works, our readers will remember, have been reproduced on wood. The artist declares that he desires to make this work "a monument to Mr. Tennyson and to his own powers."

The French journals mention the death of M. Teulet, Keeper of the Records of the Empire, the first volume of whose "Tresor des Chartes" (from King Pepin in 711 to Philippe-Auguste in 1223), was published by order of the Emperor, under the direction of the Count de Laborde; and the second volume of which he has left nearly ready for press. M. Teulet received the medal of the Institute for his publication of the works of Eginhard. He also published in five volumes octavo, "Les Relations de la France et de l'Ecosse."

There has recently been published at Bombay, from the press of the Education Society at Byculla, "The Diary of a Journey Across Arabia, from El Khatif in the Persian Gulf to Yambo in the Red Sea, during the year 1819 (with a Map), by Capt. G. Forster Sadlier of H. M. 47th Regiment. Compiled from the records of the Bombay Government by P. Ryan, esq., Assistant-Secretary to Government."

A correspondent of "Notes and Queries" says: "Our popular nursery tales are very ancient, and it is probable that many of them are of Teutonic origin. The English stories of Tom Thumb,' 'Tom-a-lyn,' 'Tamlane,' 'Tommelfinger,' &c., all refer to the same mystic personage, who is of Scandinavian descent, and figures in as many different characters in the legends of the North. The adventures of 'Jack the Giant Killer' may be traced in the fictions of the Edda. At one time he is Thor; at another he robes himself in the coat which renders him invisible, and which is the cloud-cloak belonging to King Alberich and the other dwarfs of Teutonic romance; and at another, he wears the shoes of swiftness, in which Loke escaped from Valhalla." Reference is made to an admirable article in vol. XXI. of "The Quarterly Review," on the "Antiquities of Nursery Literature."

A new magazine, called "The Belgravia," is about to be started in London under the editorship of Miss Braddon.

A TRIP TO COLORADO.

I.—A GLIMPSE OF KANSAS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, June 8, 1866.

Whoever visits Kansas has the choice of two routes from St. Louis—the North Missouri Railroad to St. Joseph, and the Pacific Railroad to Kansas City. The former is 305 miles long, and the trains run at the rate of 12½ miles an hour; the latter has a length of 283 miles, and a speed of 15 miles an hour is attained. The former has the advantage of sleeping-cars ("palaces," I believe, is the Western term—at least in advertisements), the latter of finer scenery. Having had a dismal experience of the former road, some seven months ago, I chose the latter, and have been well repaid.

It is true that in our country railroads avoid the finest scenery, the best agricultural regions. This is especially the case in the West, where settlement followed the rivers and the old emigrant roads, forming belts of tolerably thorough cultivation, between which the country—even in Indiana and Ohio—is still comparatively rude. It is only within a few years that railroads have begun to *lead*, instead of follow settlement, and the line may soon be drawn beyond which they will represent the most rapid growth and the best cultivation.

This reflection was suggested to me while observing the country opened to the traveler's view by the Pacific Railroad, between St. Louis and Jefferson City. There are but three points which are at all picturesque—the wooded and rocky banks of the sparkling Meramec, and the mouths of the beautiful Gasconade and Osage Rivers—and none which exhibit much more than the primitive stage of agriculture. Yet the upland region, a few miles south of the line of the road, is, I am told, rich, well-farmed, and lovely to look upon.

Even when one reaches the Missouri, there is little in that ugliest of all rivers to divert one's attention. A single picture of the swift tide of liquid yellow mud, with its dull green wall of cottonwood trees beyond, is equivalent to a panorama of the whole stream. For the seventy or eighty miles during which we skirted it, the turbid surface was unrelieved by a sail, unbroken by the paddles of a single steamer. Deserted, monotonous, hideous, treacherous with its forever-shifting sands and snags, it almost seems to repel settlement, even as it repels poetry and art.

I traveled as far as Jefferson City in worshipful society—five handcuffed burglars, three of whom had been Morgan's guerrillas. One of them, in utter opposition to all theories of physiognomy, strongly resembled a noted reformer. As the other passengers, in referring to incidents of the war, always said "Rebels" instead of "Confederates," I inferred that their political condition was healthy. Emigration is still rapidly pouring into the State, and, as a young man from one of the way-stations said: "If we were only all Black Republicans, we'd soon have the first State in the West."

When the road leaves the river, it enters one of the loveliest regions in the United States. The surface is a rolling prairie, yet with a very different undulation from that of the rolling prairies of Wisconsin and Northern Illinois. The swells are longer, with deeper and broader hollows between, and the soil appears to be of uniform fertility. On either side the range of vision extends for eight or ten miles, over great fields of the greenest grass and grain, dotted here and there with orchards, and crossed by long, narrow belts of timber which mark the courses of streams. The horizon is a waving purple line, never suddenly broken, but never monotonous, like that of the prairies east of the Mississippi. Hedges of Osage orange are frequent, the fields are clean and smooth as a piece of broadcloth, the houses comfortable, and there is nothing to be seen of that roughness and shabbiness which usually marks a newly-settled country. I have seen nothing west of the Alleghanies so attractive as this region, until I left Leavenworth this morning.

In the neighborhood of Sedalia four or five hundred farmers, mostly from Ohio, have settled within the past year. I hear but one opinion in regard to the country south of the railroad, extending from the Osage River to the Arkansas line. Climate, soil, water and scenery are described in the most rapturous terms. One of my fellow-passengers, pointing to the beautiful landscapes gradually unrolling on either hand, said: "This is nothing to it!" Yet I was well satisfied with what I saw, and feasted my eyes on the green slopes and swells until they grew dark in the twilight.

On reaching Kansas City, the train runs directly to the levee and the traveler is enabled to go directly on board the Leavenworth boat, thus escaping the necessity of stopping at the hotel. I was very grateful for this fact, and having already seen the forty miles of cottonwood and yellow mud between the two places, took my state-room with an immense sensation of relief. We reached Leavenworth at 9 o'clock, in three days and ten hours from Philadelphia.

This is the liveliest and most thriving place west of the Mississippi River. The overland trade has built it up with astonishing rapidity, and it now claims to have a population of 25,000. Kansas City, its fierce rival, having suffered more than one blockade during the war, Leavenworth shot into sudden prosperity; but now that trade has returned to its old channels, Kansas City expects to recover her lost ground. It is a subject of great interest to the people of the two places, and many are the speculations and predictions which one hears from both sides. As to the present ascendancy of Leavenworth, however, there is no question. The town has both wealth and enterprise, and its people seem to me to be remarkably shrewd and far-seeing. In the course of three or four weeks the two places will be connected by a railroad which follows the west bank of the Missouri.

The Union Pacific Railroad (Eastern Division) opened its branch road to Lawrence in May, and trains now run regularly upon it, connecting with the ... and—San Francisco ... a superficial view of both ... routes to the Rocky Mountains, I decided to go out by way of Fort Riley and the Smoky Hill, and return along the Platte to Omaha, in Nebraska. My first acquaintance with the Pacific Railroad, therefore, commenced in Leavenworth. The train starts from a rough piece of ground outside of the town, follows the bank of the Missouri for six or eight miles, and then strikes inland through a lateral valley.

Here commence my new experiences. I have never before been west of the Missouri River. Let me now see what is this Kansas, which for twelve years past has been such a noted geographical name—which has inspired some thousands of political speeches, some noble poems, and one of the worst paintings that mortal eye ever beheld. The very repetition of a name, even in the best cause, sometimes becomes a little wearisome. I frankly confess, I have so often been asked "Why don't you visit Kansas!" that I lost almost all desire of visiting Kansas. Now, however, I am here, and will see what there is to be seen.

We gradually rose from a bottom of rather ragged-looking timber, and entered a broad, sweeping, undulating region of grass. Cattle were plenty, pasturing in large flocks, and there were occasional log-cabins, great fields of corn where the thrifty blades just showed themselves above a superb growth of weeds, and smaller patches of oats or wheat. Everybody complained of the incessant rains, and this accounted for the weedy condition of the fields. The soil appeared to be completely saturated, and the action of the hot sun upon it produced almost visible vegetable growth.

Here I first witnessed a phenomenon of which I had often heard—the spontaneous production of forests from prairie land. Hundreds of acres, which the cultivated fields beyond had protected against the annual inundation of fire, were completely covered with young oak and hickory trees, from four to six feet in hight. In twenty years more these thickets will be forests. Thus, two charges made against Kansas seemed to be disproved at once—drouth and want of timber, the former being exceptional, and the latter only a temporary circumstance.

The features of the landscape gradually assumed a certain regularity. The broad swells of soil narrowed into ridges, whose long, wave-like crests generally terminated in a short step, or parapet, of lime-stone rock, and then sloped down to the bottom-lands, at angles varying from 20° to 30°. Point came out behind point, on either side, evenly green to the summit, and showing with a wonderfully soft, sunny effect against the sky. Wherever a rill found its way between them, its course was marked by a line of timber. The counterpart of this region is not to be found in the United States; yet there was a suggestion of other landscapes in it, which puzzled me considerably, until I happened to recall some parts of France, especially the valleys in the neighborhood of Eperney. Here, too, there was rather an air of old culture than of new settlement. Only the houses, gardens and orchards were wanting.

As I leaned on the open windows of the car, enjoying the beautiful outlines of the hills, the pure, delicious breeze, and the bright colors of the wild-flowers, the bottom-lands over which we sped broadened into a plain, and the bluffs ran out to distant blue capes. Along their foot, apparently, the houses of a town showed through and above the timber, and on the top of the further hill a great wind-mill slowly turned its sails. This was Lawrence. How like a picture from Europe it seemed!

A kind resident met me at the station. We crossed the Kaw River (now almost as muddy as the Missouri) and drove up the main street, one hundred feet wide, where the first thing that is pointed out to every stranger is the single house left standing, when the town was laid in blood and ashes, in August, 1863. Lawrence has already completely arisen from her ruins, and suggests nothing of what she has endured. The great street, compactly built of brick and swarming with traffic, the churches, the scattered private residences, embowered in gardens, the handsome college building on the hill, indicate long-continued prosperity, rather than the result of nearly ten years of warfare. The population of the town is now about 8,000.

This afternoon my friends took me to mount Oread (as I believe the bluff to the west is named), whence there is a lovely view of the Wakarusa Valley. Mexican *vaqueros* were guarding their horses on the grassy slopes, and down on the plain a Santa Fé train of wagons was encamped in a semicircle. Beyond the superb bottoms, chequered with fields and dotted with farm-houses, rose a line of undulating hills, with here and there an isolated mound-like "butte," in the south. It was a picture of the purest pastoral beauty.

A little further there is a neglected cemetery where the first martyrs of Kansas—Barbour among them—and the murdered of Lawrence lie buried. The stockades of the late war, and the intrenchments of the earlier and prophetic war, are still to be seen upon the hill. So young a town, and such a history! Yet now all is peace, activity, and hopeful prosperity, and every one, looking upon the fair land around, can but pray that the end of its trial has been reached. B. T.

THE SUMMER SEASON.

OUR WATERING-PLACE CORRESPONDENCE.

SARATOGA.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT GOES TO THE SPRINGS AND DRINKS THE WATERS—THE FASHIONS—WITH SOMETHING RELATIVE TO ZENOBIA, AND HOW WOULD EVE LOOK WITH HER POMPADOUR ROLL? IS TROY REALLY SLEEPY?—AND WHAT IS THE PRICE OF HECUBA'S BREAKFAST?—THE HOP AND SOMETHING ABOUT PARIS—AND THE GASTRONOMIC DRESS PARADE—AND CONGRESS HALL UNDER THE SOFT STARLIGHT—WITH SOME APPROPRIATE REFERENCES TO THE REVOLUTION AND OUR SIRES WHO FOUGHT AND BLED, AND SO ON.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Tuesday, June 20, 1866.

Good morning, my TRIBUNE! You are dreadfully old-fashioned and plebby, staying in New-York, when all the gentle world is out of town, and, as I know, though that gentle world does not, working hard, with busy, black fingers, and in slouching raiment. But I am not too proud to speak to you, and tell you the tale of the glittering sphere wherein *I* live, and move, and have my being. Is there a touch of condescension in my tone? Really, I, myself, can remain only 24 hours, but I mean to speak with authority, and not as the scribes, and then nobody will imagine that I cannot afford to stay all Summer. And some sweet rustic will carry away in her mind the pattern of my traveling dress, and fancy it is the fashionable breakfast costume of Saratoga. And, really, Musidora, you might do worse. Its simplicity is in a great deal better taste than these flounced, and ribboned, and starred, and gartered garments which, in these parts, are called morning robes. I saw one this morning, white alpaca, with the whole fifteen books of Euclid on it in blue ribbon, and another so covered with braiding, like an overgrown baby's, that one longed to remand its wearer to the nursery till she should come to womanhood and sense. And yet another, *horresco referens*, of pearl-colored silk—the very tint for a bride's evening toilet—with blue silk borders, and facings, and points, and scollops, and bands, and cords, and cuffs, and epaulettes. It looked exactly like an autograph patchwork bed-quilt which I once saw in that museum of horrors, a county cattle-show. And then the hair! En Pompadour, with hideous little parasites of bows.

I smiled sardonically. (Behind my napkin, TRIBUNE. I am not rude.) But in my heart I was sorry for these poor girls, who spend so much time, and so much money, and so much weary care upon their dress, and achieve such melancholy successes—the very successes of the squaw, with her paint, and wampum, and nose-ring. Oh, damsels! know you not what morning means? It means freshness, and sweetness, and delicacy, and purity, and simplicity. From the black of night and the unconsciousness of sleep we come, new-born, into a perfect world, new-made. Let us put the worldliness of yesterday under our feet, and walk unencumbered till the worldliness of to-day weighs us down. Finances and jewels mean artifice and fashion. Harmless artifice, perhaps; charming and innocent fashion. But how Eve would have looked with her hair in a Pompadour roll! Cleopatra shall wear bracelets and a girdle of gems, Zenobia bear the crown above her regal brows, Valeria flash with jewels bright as her lustrous eyes. Under the gas-light they are dazzling and splendid. They are maids-of-honor in the gorgeous court of Night. But Morning is lovely, and peaceful, and pure, and these gauds shame her. Therefore, to translate this scintillant wisdom of the spheres into the narrow dialect of the modistes, let your breakfast robes be simple, and delicate, and fresh. Shine in brilliancy, if you will, but not in bracelets. Charm with sweetness, but not with silks. And let your embroidery be flowers of speech, and not of Russia braid.

But let me not anticipate, as the novelists of the Cobb school observe. As I was saying, to remain in town in June argues yourself unknown. While chilly and moody April floods the streets and makes them dismal, you must stay. When reluctant May outweeps April, and you would like to set forth on a voyage to fairer climes, it is at your peril that you start. But when bountiful June binds the green of the Park round the brow of the patient City, and laves her weary feet in the ... waters of the Bay, and gives her back her Summer ... for her—then you ... your book upon her and seek some Sahara which Fashion plants with roses.

If you are very ... as I am, (don't print, O TRIBUNE, what I said about staying only twenty-four hours,) you will go first to Saratoga, and thence to Lake George and Lake Champlain, and down the shining river to Long Branch, (I say Long Branch because that is beyond New-York, and nobody will suppose that I stop in the city. I shall look out of the car window toward the ocean with eyes that have such an expression of sea in them that I shall be believed a mermaid.) But first of all, you go up the shining river, sitting on the deck of the steamer till the darkness shuts out all the lovely scenes, and then you go to bed, and if the boat is so old and rheumatic, and asthmatic that you cannot sleep, what with her groans and her shakings, and your general apprehension that you will be blown up, or burned up, or something, you know not what, like Ginevra's papa in the legend—then you close your eyes and sail in fancy the storied stream in a birch-bark canoe. And the silent banks are solemn as a cathedral and the stillness appals one. Then, how you know not, you are on the deck of the Half-Moon with her stout crew and her gallant captain, and the flush on his cheek and the light in his eye set your heart beating as the beautiful river stretches, mile after mile, before the eager storm-tossed sailor. And then you creep stealthily up the stream in a boat whose very oars are muffled. For there are scanty settlements on the banks now, and two contending armies fight for the possession of the unconscious river, and, whether you are Loyalist or Rebel it behoves you to glide softly, if you would not be a target or a hostage. And now it is War no longer, but smiling Peace, and trade has planted pretty villages, and science has done much to tame the savage elements, and now a madman has declared that his boat will sail up the mighty Hudson without favoring wind or sturdy oar. You don't believe him, but you will see the defeat. And lo! the defeat is a victory, and the steamboat is born. From that dim ancestry it is but a step, for you are sure that this behemoth was its immediate heir; and while you attempt to calculate its nativity you fall asleep and awake before the lofty walls of Troy! Troy is sleepy, or I was, but I think it was Troy, because my friend tore madly about the town in search of a very famous book (one of mine) and the New-York papers, and they were not. The soil of Troy is said to be rich, but I saw only one remarkable growth, and that was scarlet-runners. They attain a great size, and stand on the corners of the streets vociferating, "Priam Hotel! breakfast just ready—only cost you 50 cents." "Hector House! breakfast $1—won't have to wait a minute." "Paris Hotel! all ready for breakfast." "Hecuba's! best house in town—sure to get your money's worth." One of them conceived a mad devotion to me, and followed me almost to the station. I think he would have gone to Saratoga if he had not lost his voice in his frenzy. So we left him on the curb-stone purple in the face, and gasping the claims of his house in a stage whisper. What he was to Hecuba I know not, but Hecuba to him was evidently the be-all and the end-all.

Saratoga, to the careless observer, is a railroad depot containing about ten thousand inhabitants. The hamlet adjacent is a deserted village. Your carriage is waiting, so you step in. Really, it is an omnibus, but the conductor is so polite that you prefer it to a phaeton. And in half a minute you are whisked up to your hotel, and dumped from the end of the vehicle on the sidewalk, like aristocratic coal. All the men in the house—the guests I mean—are on the piazza to see you alight. You don't much mind it, because your feet are pretty; but if they were big! Then you go through a tiled hall to a reception parlor, and there you are left while your attendant goes to register your names and get your keys. And as he is gone at least three minutes, you have time to see all the rooms on that floor and to take an inventory of their contents.

There are at least ten parlors, the smallest of them as large as Schleswig, and every one has a cheerful, light carpet on the floor, and one hundred and fifty cane-seat Yankee rocking-chairs, and a dozen cane-seat sofas, and they all look as cool and charming as can be. And now your keys come, and you go out at the back door of the parlor, and lo! another piazza, wide, clean, and so long that you are sure those chairs are placed for the people who live at the other end to rest in. The hotel is built around a square, which is a clean, shaven, formal lawn, with gravel paths, and fine old trees, and a fountain. And it is three stories high, and the rooms open on roofed piazzas, and look out on the still cool lawn, while the sunlight glints through the rustling boughs, and all the fashionable robins come to sweep, and flirt, and pass the Summer.

Besides all these parlors, and bed-rooms, there are bowling alleys for ladies, and bowling alleys for gentlemen, and billiard saloons for the opposing sexes, and two great bath-houses, and an opera-house, all within the area of your own hotel. I believe there are churches of every denomination also, but I did not see them. I know there is a dining-hall, where, in the hight of the season, thirteen hundred people dine, and afterward dance to the surging music of a band. And falling asleep with the sweet echoes of the Strauss waltzes in their ears, they wake to the carol of the robins, and dress betimes in raiment more gorgeous than the Queen of Sheba's, and go forth to the famous Congress Spring, there to drink the dreadful waters, and resume the flirtation of last night.

When you think of a spring, you fancy all woodland loveliness, and quiet ... shining leaves of the wake-robin, and soft, green grass, and swaying anemones, and the cool trickle of falling water. But here is a pavilion with a paved floor, and the water is dripped from a rusty cylinder like a pounding barrel, and the angel who troubles it is a shock-headed urchin of Celtic lineage. Poor Peggy hates the smell of roses. I dare say this youth never drinks Congress water, and finds no pleasure in the pathless wave. The grounds of the Spring, through which, after your thimbleful or pint, or gallon of nauseousness, you wander, or, if sensible, you march, with swift, firm, solid step, are pleasant, because they are green, and cool, and fragrant with the new-mown hay, but they are angular, and formal, and solemn as a cemetery. When you come out, if you have learned how sublime a thing it is to suffer, and be strong, you can stop at the Columbian, which is the greatest common multiple of the Congress and the Empire, and drink another glass, and then go home to breakfast in that great hall here made immortal, where you see those toilets whereon I have animadverted, and where Ethiopia stretches out her hands right and left to serve you. Not imploringly. Well, yes—perhaps so.

After breakfast, if you are a woman, you sit on the long piazza and execute geometrical roses on a silk canvas background, and then you play billiards a little while, and bowl a little while, and then you go to bed and have a long sleep that you may be fresh for dinner. And if you are a man, you sit on the long piazza and smoke and talk races, and pretty women, and then bowl a little, and play billiards a great deal, and then you dress for dinner, which is the first grand event of the day. The women come in robes a little brighter than their breakfast plumage, their masculine appurtenances in customary suits of solemn black; and as there are a great many more ladies than gentlemen, each of the latter looms into the dining-room, like a great hulking man-of-war with a score of pretty pleasure yachts with streamers flying, crowded all about him for protection.

Dinner is very long and very formal, a gastronomic dress-parade, and after it everybody drives to the Lake, which is nearly as large as the basin of the fountain in Union Park, with the disadvantage of swampy shores. However, it is the bowl where the foolish men of Gotham go to sea, so dreadfully harried are they by the ghost of dullness. After the drive it is time for tea, and then one must dress again for the Hop, and so one dances into dreams.

Let me not forget to add, in the name of outraged propriety and trampled taste, that most of these evening toilettes are as bad in their way as the morning costumes. There is no whim of French folly and extravagance, there is no device of the demi-monde to startle and compel, there is no fantastic fashion, genuine growth of a spendthrift and fantastic court, which does not find its ready imitators.

A French horse won a national English race, and volatile Paris decked herself in golden horseshoes and jeweled saddles, bridles and spurs. Paris, where racing is a Court pastime. Is that a reason why a Manhattan belle should drag her delicate ears with such horrors and disfigure her fair wrists with them? Paris embroidered Gladiateur on its handkerchiefs. Should, therefore, New-York obtrude dog-heads, and serpents, and flags, and cherubs, on kerchiefs, and collars, and cuffs? It was the whim of Paris to copy the form of the huge buttons which the Breton peasants wear, and call them Clown buttons. Shall, then, these belles buy them in hideous styles, and at preposterous prices, and dream that it is the mode, and therefore comely?

O, mesdames, no uniformity of worship can make beautiful that which is itself unlovely. No costliness can confer grace; and, as a people, we are verging on evil times indeed, when expenditure and show are made the criteria of taste and fashion.

And it is the mischief of places like Saratoga that they tend to establish this standard. Women go there to dazzle, and out-dress each other. Men go there to look at them, and by smiles and courtesies to encourage them. It is New-York transplanted and intensified, because the frivolity and silliness that fill a year of New-York are crowded into two months of Saratoga. The lust of the eye and the pride of life are satisfied. The perfect cleanliness, the perfect order, the perfect system, the perfect courtesy of this great hotel are delightful. The suave and kindly Landlord is so solicitous of your comfort, so entirely friendly, and cheerful, and cordial, that you are certain, in two minutes, that he was your elder brother's bosom friend, and has known you from your cradle, and your heart goes out to him.

It is most comfortable to have all your wants supplied while as yet they are not wants, but nebulous floating desires, which would have died unborn but for the kindly encouragement they met. But it is most uncomfortable, or ought to be, not to have any higher wants than swift waiters and skillful hosts can supply. Besides, in Summer, if one leaves town at all, it should be only for the fresh, pure, odorous country, among hay-cocks and pine-fringed ponds, and the flush of the fruit trees. The old fable is the apologue of time. When Antaeus touches Mother Earth he is clothed anew with strength. But to insult ...

There are other hotels in Saratoga. Their name is legion. Every house is a hostelry of some degree, and at night he counts himself a happy man who can expensively slumber on the idle printing-presses, or the signboards over the shop-doors, which are unfastened at the top, and swung like carpenter's stagings till jocund day, etc. The Clarendon is as perfect as the Union, though it is smaller, and furnished with upholstery instead of cane, which is not half so nice. It has a Spring of its own in the orthodox pavillion. It is called the Washington, and the owners say it is more palatable than the rest, but it cannot tell a lie, and it says it isn't, in every drop of its saline being.

Congress Hall is burned, and ghosts of beautiful women and brave men, who came there with the constant Summer, and were, but are not, flit among the ruins. I saw them under the soft starlight. The Columbian looks old-fashioned and dismal. The American looks new-fashioned and dismal. I suppose they are both Gardens of Eden. If anybody wants to know the rest let him take the guide-book, for the space of THE TRIBUNE is valuable.

There are other springs, too, a score of them, but they are not fashionable, and so nobody is benefited by them. High Rock was interesting, and we went to see it; but, alas, when we got there it had vanished in air, and so the poor tourists got none. The wise Saratogians have moved away nature's picturesque wall to improve it. Presently they will put it back. What they can have done to it except to fresco it I cannot imagine. We plunged into three sand pits and charged two stone redoubts to find the Empire and Saratoga A Springs, because nobody had ever heard of them, and we were obliged to make our way alone. But I will say for the latter crystal, as Richard Swiveller would say, that it was cool, and bright, and delicious, and if Saratoga meant drinking of it only the season would be redeemed.

And, on yonder hill, of which also neither native Saratogian nor exotic stranger has ever heard, a terrible battle was fought one sweet September day, between Loyalists and Rebels. A battle fierce and brave, on both sides, and on ours a splendid victory won by a soldier, of whom, in that he desperately saved the day, and therein saved the Cause. Let us speak gently and tenderly, forgetting the later infamy which set him forever in the dread pillory of the ages.

Young ladies of Union Hall and the Clarendon, I speak of the Revolutionary struggle and the surrender of Burgoyne. During the late war no battle was fought so far North as Saratoga.

Sitting here to-night, while the gay music carols and the lithe dancers whirl, I wonder whether, in that long dead past, there was not in the young men who gathered here a nobler purpose, in the young women who watched and waited, a deeper womanhood, than my superficial glance can find in these twirling youths and maidens!

THE HUDSON RIVER.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT HAVING NO FEAR OF THE GHOSTS OF ICHABOD CRANE OR RIP VAN WINKLE, ATTEMPTS A NEW DISCOVERY OF THE HUDSON RIVER—HAVE YOU HEARD OF THE "GRUNTING INDIAN" OR THE STUPID DUTCHMAN?—THE MISERIES OF TUBBY HOOK, OR THE JOYS OF FISHKILL?

ALL ALONG SHORE, June 20, 1866.

Here I am, just steering into port, after my long, and delightfully perilous journey up one bank of the Hudson, and down the other. As far as I have yet ascertained, I am quite whole; although I have been a great deal of the time on the Hudson River Railroad, whose employes, from incessant practice, have acquired almost as much expertness in burying men, assisted—always, by the alert and genial coroners, who, really, are too hard worked in summer—as the engineers have, in killing them. Great, and perpetually imminent as this danger has been, it is said to be as nothing, to getting insured in the various accident companies; in which I always invest all my loose change before making a trip. As yet, however, I have never succeeded in realizing a return for my investment by meeting with any of those disasters which the advertisements of the companies so picturesquely describe. Punctuality was never my vice; and I am always either too late or too early for these collisions and overturns, by which, if one may believe these circulars, so many persons acquire such sudden and brilliant fortunes for themselves, or their heirs.

I am sure, you do not mean to exact from me a minute account of all that I have seen and heard in my late journey. Not that, in Bayard Taylor's, or Olmstead's, or any of our clever travelers' hands, such an account might not be as entertaining as if its subject were Egypt; either that Egypt that slumbers along the Nile, or the south of Mason and Dixon's, whose Pharaohs find it so difficult to get on without their Israelites. But I should be sure to fail in such a flight, and you will spare me the making a spectacle of myself. For all that, I wish you would put one of your gentlemen on horseback, and send him up the river, to take notes, and print 'em, for me to read. I am sure, if he were clever, and should use his eyes, he might tell us a great many pleasant things, and he might do a great deal of good too, for, some of these little places need to be waked up and set to thinking. The railroad, however, and the city, and newspapers, are interfering a good deal with the reserved rights of the sleepiest, most conservative and Dutchiest portion of the inhabitants.

"The Dutch!" that must be the key-note to any monody that may be chanted over the lagging civilization of the Hudson River Valley! Happily, the Dutch, proper, are dying out, as the Indians are, and the Southern gentleman and lady; but, all such riddances are slow, and we must be content to wait a generation or two for a full deliverance. You, perhaps, will see it, dear TRIBUNE. But, I—alas!

Not that I am of those who would like to get rid briefly, Caligula-fashion, of all memory of our Dutch ancestry! Heaven and the Historical Society forbid! On the contrary, I think, from all I can learn, that one of the points which these sleepy little towns ought to be most thoroughly shaken up to is the necessity of paying some decent respect to their grandfathers' and grandmothers' memory. 'Tis only yesterday that as I came, in my walk, to the old Beekman mill-pond, at Tarrytown, I saw, to my dismay, a huge and hideous mill, rising at the south end of the dam, opposite the old house where Cornelia Beekman rebuked the British officer for calling her husband a rebel. "Does that old rebel Beekman live here?" said the red-coat. "Antony Beekman lives here," said the honest woman, "but no man ever dared call him a rebel to his face!"

Across the north of the stream that feeds the mill pond—the "Pocantico"—is the famous bridge where the luckless Ichabod Crane was struck by the head of the headless horseman; and close by is the old Dutch Church—next, perhaps, to Hingham meeting-house, the most venerable house of worship in America,—with its grave-yard clustered about its feet, where the dead of three generations sleep in peace, and over whose dust the little square-faced, dew-lapped cherubs with plaid wings brood on the mossy stones in a century of placid calm. The wild strawberries grow sweetest there, so we school-boys used shudderingly to think; and, just outside the paling, as mossy as the ancient stones within, sleep, in unconsecrated ground, the old Beekman slaves, whose dust was not fit to mingle with the proud Dutch dust on the other side! But the birds were not too proud to sing there, answering the low song of the Pocantico that gleamed and sparkled beneath the bank; and the squirrels were not above cracking their nuts upon these neglected graves; and the wild strawberries that nodded there were as sweet as those that grew within; and, we dare say, little curly-headed, thick-lipped, dark skinned angels kept as faithful watch and ward out here in the wood, as those little Dutch ones with wigs and dewlaps on the stone inside.

Well, don't you feel for a fellow creature? Here was this place, made doubly dear by memory of childhood, and by the charm of history, and by Irving's genius, and I had come on a pilgrimage to it, and thought to have had pleasure in the sight, and to renew my youth, and here was this dam mill! I mean, this mill on the dam! (That's the way little Joe H., you remember—genial urchin—got out of his naughty, impromptu breach of the third commandment.) Yes, there was the great ugly, blank, four-story-and-no-cornice-with-windows-out-of-all-proportion-thing! An utterly useless profanation, too; for, 'tis to be a steam mill, and make no use of the dam, and might as well be any where as there! Being a man, my sense is something coarse, but, I believe, I wept. The woman in me was stirred.

I am no sentimentalist. I know there must be mills, and railroads, and houses and wharfs, and I can look with equanimity at the usual course of, what is called, "improvements." I am not in favor of the Chinese custom of carrying my dead ancestors about with me in separate trunks when I move, as, being a New-Yorker, I do, of course, every year. But, what troubles me, all along the river (how expressive of our pride in it, is that definite article!) is the reckless, barbaric way in which we tear up and pull down, and root out everything connected with its past history. Here, to take a particularly marked example, is this place at Tarrytown, where, to everybody who knows anything of the interesting history of the river, or anything of Irving's story, or of him, there are gathered many intrinsically precious memorials of a venerable past. If any real good were to be gained for society, or for humanity, by sweeping the whole away, I, as soon as any man, would give the signal for ax and spade, albeit with averted face. But, when there is no use, when there is nothing to be gained, when 'tis a change suggested only by want of thought for others, by want of respect for man, by indifference to the public good—then, I swear!

So, about the names. "'Grunting' Indian." Yes. "'Stupid Dutchmen,'" aye. But they lived here, and died here; and their memory is writ all over these hills and valleys. We ought not to wipe it out, nor wish to. We don't, really, gain anything by trying it, any more than we should wipe out our sins by climbing up to the recording angel's book, and drawing our pen through the long catalogue of peccadilloes and other ... There's "Tubby Hook." Angelica thinks that it is so much nicer to live at "Inwood!" "She really was teasing Pa to buy a place somewhere else; it was so disagreeable ... minute, as she told me that, "if I would believe it, they'd ... reached the point of printing the name 'Tub' on the tickets!" But, all this is changed now, and we are so fine! There is "Fishkill Landing," good, old Dutch Dorp—now it is "Fishkill-on-Hudson!" and "Dearman's" is "Irvington," and "Butter Hill" is "Storm King," and Mr. Lossing is sad because somebody won't call "Breakneck," something Willisey and pretty; and, as we have said, "Tubby Hook" is "Inwood-on-Hudson," although, occasionally, the brute of a brakeman will yell out, to the horror of the sensitive and refined inhabitants, "Tubby-Hook-on-Hudson." But, that brakeman will do that thing once too often!

I have kept my temper pretty well, so far; but I shall lose it, if I once allow myself to speak of the quack medicine-men and the way they have painted the rocks on the river-side and in the woods with the names of their disgusting compounds. Now that the Summer has come, if it be come, which I doubt, I recommend the children in every town to form clubs and spend a day or two, now and then, in a grand scraping pic-nic! Let them scrape off this writing off the rocks; it would be real fun to do it, and no labor, and perhaps they might catch the very man that does it; in which case, no doubt, an outraged community would uphold them in first making the man eat all his paint, and then ducking him in the river! And if this sport could be added to the scraping, what a delightful day they would pass! Then, when all this is done, they might go in solemn procession and rebaptize all the mountains that Mr. Willis has namby-pambied, and make "Storm King" honest "Butter-Hill" again; or, if they like it better, "Boterberg," and then return to their homes at evening, with the consciousness of a day well spent.

As for where to go on the river, to spend the Summer, how can you ask me such a question? In the first place, I live there, and own land there; and do you suppose I am going to praise any other place but the one I live in? Not if I know my own interest! Still, there are other places; and, if I lived in them, or owned land in them, I should think them passably pretty. What could be pleasanter than Irvington, for instance, where the very air is honey-sweet with the flavor of aristocracy! Where every vista is closed by a villa! (and some villainously ugly ones, too!) and where Broadway flashes all the long afternoons with the chariot wheels of wealth and fashion! and where Irving lived, in modest sweetness, in a little house that, as the country people vulgarly say, "takes the shine out" of all the pomposity round about! Not that 'tis all pomposity, by any means. There is financier Williams's pretty cottage, with its hill-side lawn, its domestic, friendly unpretension, which we dare say is as pretty inside as out; and Jaffray's, where taste and wealth have done what wealth alone can never do, and made the results of much money-spending look like the spontaneous outcome of a genuine love of flowers and trees; and the Hamilton-place, park-like and farm-like, with its grand pines, and ancient orchard, and fields of grain; and "Nuits" where the fairy carpet of the Arabian tale seems to have brought over a French chateau, in its stately elegance, looking out over the lordly river, from its lawns, and roses, and encircling trees.

Or West Point, if you are girls and think cadets "so sweet," or boys, and wish to be cadets, or lovers who want a fit place for romantic walks and moonlight strolls and sails. West Point, though over-warm when we have a real New-York Summer—which this isn't—is delightful when it is cool, and is, consequently, delightful now. It used to be the paradise of the young, and we are told that there is no lull in the enthusiasm. We believe people don't stay there long, but while they do stay the mirth goes on with spirit, and joy is unconfined.

We had a good time at Cornwall, which seems as crowded as ever. There is nothing there to be seen, but these are the very places where one can stay longest. There are drives, and walks—if Americans! ever walked!—and boating, and there is the never-wearying "going down to the landing" when the steamboat comes up in the evening, and the fashion and beauty of Cornwall mingle with the fashion and beauty of New-York, and admire and wonder at the crowd of new comers, or returned veterans that file off the plank in a never-ending stream, between two walls of greeting and criticism.

But, as the French say, "he knows not how to write who doesn't know how to shut up." I can't finish the river in one letter, and 'tis unreasonable in you to ask it. I haven't said a word about dear, delightful Fishkill (it isn't there, however, that my land lies!), nor about the sweet simplicity, the lamb-like innocence, of Milton, where mothers, who wish to keep their children from all the evil that is in the world, will accomplish that at any rate—unless an entire absence of all interest or stimulus might be held an evil; nor about Lake Mahopac, which this Summer seems to be the goal of a great many pleasure-seekers; nor—but, really, this will do for to-day.

One word, however. If you want to see the river, don't take the railroad! It will deafen you with its terrible reverberation, stifle you with its dust, and tantalize you with tearing you, madly, along the banks of a stream, of which it allows you to see nothing, unless you are one of the lucky, or unlucky, ones who sit by the river window. In which case, ten to one, you have to put the blind down for the sun, or shut the window for the dust, and then go into a tormented sleep with the heat. No; take the boats; that is your only travel; they are cool, they are safe (at least, as safe as the cars); you can see everything; you can walk about; you can read, ... draw, or, ... write a letter!

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1866.

The Tribune Enlarged.

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THE WAR IN EUROPE.

We present on another page a portion of this week's paper devoted to the chief events of the past week of the European war. The main fact of importance is, that Prussia is now with equal energy of its dozen hot pursuers, the Saxon, Bavarian, Hanoverian, Hessian, and middle States of Germany. By rather for the earlier motion in Prussia, Austria declared that Saxony was a part of Austrian Germany. On the 14th, Prussian troops had entered two of Saxony's provinces, and on the 15th, Austria had sent the great bulwark of both Kingdoms, including the Capital of each, were in the hands of the victor. Kings, Ministers and armies were on the flight; and as in the case of Hanover, it even was still doubtful whether it could make good the escape, as the Prussians had captured Count Bismarck, Count of Hanover, Duke Ernst August, Duke of Brunswick, the Electorate of Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, the Electorate of Hesse-Cassel, and the Duchy of Nassau had all shared the fate of Saxony and Hanover. A regiment of Hesse-Darmstadt is reported to have been cut to pieces, and the Hesse-Cassel Regiment to have been captured. The rapid and brilliant movements of the Prussians have thus far been all in one direction. The Austrians, who, on the first outbreak of hostilities, were expected to push the prosecution of Dresden, have not only not attempted an advance, but have even abandoned Dresden to advance from Saxony and Silesia, respectively, into Bohemia. The effect of Austria being the German Union was unable to comprehend the causes of this modifiery, and began to complain that Austria had invited them to war without the means to protect them. The most powerful of the minor States, Bavaria, is now in great doubt and fear, whether she should take an active part in the war or not. Its troops are all mobilized, and there are now confronting each other on the frontier of Bavaria and Saxony, Austrian troops under the Archduke Albert, but the latter dispatches are not only silent about their Prussian opponents, but represent, on the contrary, of the intention of Bohemia by the Prussians. Benedek's plan was still kept strictly secret, but upon the further advance of the Prussians will soon become apparent.

A part of Wurtemberg has not yet been occupied by the Prussians, and there a concentration of troops with Austrians forces has taken place. Bavaria may at any time be powerfully from 50,000 to 60,000 Bavarians, under Prince Carl, who, we doubt if called to long out of the contest.

A Federal army of short 60,000 men, under the command of Prince Alexander of Hesse, has been concentrated at Frankfort. It consists of the Hesse-Darmstadt and Hesse-Cassel Regiments, the Grand Duchy and Nassau, and of the Austrian brigade, which, as we stated, was at Frankfort when Prussia crossed the Prussians. It expects to receive Saxon, Bavarian, and Wurtemberg troops.

Hostilities have hardly commenced. A special dispatch from Berlin, dated the 14th, the 18th of June, and it was reported that the Italians had crossed the Mincio Without meeting with any resistance. But the plan of the Italian campaign has not yet been developed. Venetia is now in the hands and has been received by the King. He will set in concert with Garibaldi and Tuscan troops and to guarantee that we shall soon hear stirring news from the Southern frontier of Austria.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

The Ministerial crisis in Prussia, to which we alluded this morning is important. It will be seen that the Government have not wish to retire a single step from the ground of vital importance in their Reform bill as to have left them an absolute majority in the Lower House, and their house but to "communicate with Her Majesty." What this means is pretty generally understood. Dissatisfied as we are with the Government, and the Prussian as a Government, they were bound either to resign office or to advise a dissolution of Parliament. The usual actors of the communication made by Prussia in the Lower House, and the Ministry, and in both, but our latest advices inform us that an impression very generally prevailed that Her Majesty would give Ministers their option as to a dissolution of Parliament. In other words, it was thought the Queen would not accept the resignation of the Bismarck-Gladstone Cabinet without affording them the opportunity of appealing to the country from their decision. Judgment at the poll between them and their opponents. This popular appeal would be made on the popular movement in support of the Liberal Government, and has accompanied in Prussia by a series of meetings in the great centers of population and manufacturing activity, and, should there be a popular movement, we doubt not, would soon become a powerful agitation, gathering to itself, as in political movements, an amount of moral power which would effectually compel the enemies of popular rights to yield, however reluctantly, to the popular will.

It would seem as if the history of the first Reform Bill in this Kingdom should be repeated in Prussia. Then the same stubborn resistance to Reform as Prussia, and the same arguments were used. The same old, stale, lachrymose argument of the "ten well sires" principle, and the same—the same hesitation—and the same—the same apprehension expressed of the "ten well sires" principle, and the same—the same—the same—

gent, and a reference of Prussian Minister been matched against Austria.

Telegram from Cologne of June 29 says: Hostilities are commenced between the Prussian and the Hanoverian Forces.

The Fourth Democratic Judicial convention has been illegal, and therefore Prussian at Zwolleny between President and Gleaves. The Prussian and the Hanoverian Forces.

Telegram from Frankfort of June 29 says: Hostilities are commenced between the Prussian and the Hanoverian Forces.

Nothing more than correspondence appears to have been exchanged between Prussia and Austria.

The Prussians occupied Gotha without any Resistance, Duke and ministers have left Prussian.

STRASBURG, June 29, 1866.—A demonstration against the Prussian yoke took place on Sunday at Colmar, before troops were present.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE, June 29, 1866.—From 30 to 40,000 Federal troops have assembled in Bohemia.

The Paris Monitor of the 29th says: A person disembarkation has taken place between the Prussian troops and the Hanoverian and Prussian troops near Frankfort. The latter blocked the advance and continued their march, after giving second possession of the railway.

PARIS, June 29.—The Prussian telegraph station at Lunburg has been directly seized by Dannebrock soldiers. Oh not has been declared by Prussia to be in a state of international law, and the Ministers of Hesse Darmstadt at Berlin has consequently received his passports, with a promise to leave the Prussian capital.

HAMBURG, June 29.—Hanover has been forwarded to Gen. von Manteuffel from Brunswick that a demonstration of the Prussian troops near Frankfort, and the Prussian troops near Frankfort, Prussia, Prussia, Austria, Austria, Austria

POLITICAL.

A Johnson National Convention.

IT IS TO BE HELD IN PHILADELPHIA ON THE 14TH OF AUGUST.

The National Union (Johnson) Club of Washington have issued their call for a National Union Convention, to be held at Philadelphia on the 14th of August next. The circular is signed by Randall, Doolittle, Browning, Cowan, and others, and the call is pronounced O. K. by such loyal lights as Nesmith of Oregon and Hendricks of Indiana.

The call is as follows:

A National Union Convention of at least two delegates from each Congressional District of all the States, two from each Territory, two from the District of Columbia, and four delegates at large from each State will be held at the City of Philadelphia on the 14th of August next. Such delegates will be chosen by the electors of the several States who sustain the Administration in maintaining unbroken the Union of the States under the Constitution which our fathers established, and who agree in the following propositions, viz.:

The union of the States is in every case indissoluble, and is perpetual, and the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed by Congress in pursuance thereof, are supreme, constant and universal in their obligation.

The rights, the dignity and the equality of the States in the Union, including the right of representation in Congress, are solemnly guaranteed by that Constitution, to save which from overthrow so much blood and treasure were expended in the late civil war.

There is no right anywhere to dissolve the Union, or to separate States from the Union, either by voluntary withdrawal, by force of arms, or by Congressional action, neither by secession of States, nor by the exclusion of their loyal and qualified Representatives, nor by the National Government in any other form.

Slavery is abolished, and neither can nor ought to be reëstablished in any State or Territory within our jurisdiction.

Each State has the undoubted right to prescribe the qualifications of its own electors; and no external power rightfully can or ought to dictate, control, or influence the free and voluntary action of the States in the exercise of that right.

The maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially of the rights of each State to order and control its own domestic concerns according to its own judgment, exclusively subject only to the Constitution of the United States is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political future depends, and the overthrow of that system by usurpation in centralization of power in Congress would be a revolution, dangerous to a Republican Government and destructive of liberty.

Each House of Congress is made, by the Constitution, the sole judge of its election returns and qualifications of its members; but the exclusion of loyal Senators and Representatives properly chosen and qualified under the Constitutional laws is unjust and revolutionary. Every patriot should frown upon all these acts and proceedings everywhere, which can serve no other purpose than to rekindle the animosities of war, and the effect of which upon our moral, social, and material interests at home, and our standing abroad, differing only in degree, is injurious like war itself.

The purpose of the war having been to preserve the Union and the Constitution by putting down the Rebellion, and the Rebellion having been suppressed, all resistance to the authority of the General Government being at an end, and the war having ceased, war measures should also cease, and should be followed by measures of peaceful administration, so that union, harmony and industry, commerce and the arts of peace revived and promoted, and the early restoration of all the States to the exercise of their constitutional powers in the National Government is indispensably necessary to the strength and the defense of the Republic, and to the maintenance of the public credit. All such electors in the 36 States and 9 Territories of the United States, and in the District of Columbia, who, in a spirit of patriotism and love for the Union, can rise above personal and sectional considerations, and who desire to see a truly National Union Convention which shall represent all the States and Territories of the Union assembled as friends and brothers under the national flag, to hold council together upon the state of the Union, and to take measures to avert possible dangers from the same, are especially requested to take part in the choice of such delegates.

But no delegate will take a seat in such convention who does not loyally accept the national situation and cordially indorse the principles above set forth, and who is not attached in true allegiance to the Constitution, the Union, and the Government of the United States.

Washington, June 25, 1866.

A. W. Randall, President; J. R. Doolittle, O. H. Browning, Edgar Cowan, Charles Knapp, Samuel Fowler, Executive Committee, National Union (Johnson) Club.

We recommend the holding of the above Convention, and indorse the call therefor.

James Dixon, J. A. Hendricks, Daniel S. Norton, J. W. Nesmith.

MAINE.

A large mass meeting has been held at Bangor, Maine, in the interest of Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, as Union candidate for Government.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Gov. Andrew is talked of for Congress by his friends in Massachusetts.

The Boston Commercial is reported to have been purchased by the Hon. J. M. Usher, to be edited in the interest of the President as against Congress. E. C. Bailey, editor of *The Boston Herald*, is talked of for Congress in the District now represented by the Hon. A. H. Rice.

NEW-YORK.

The long-heralded Johnson meeting at Rochester, N. Y., was a decided failure. Only 500 or 600 persons were present, and the meeting adjourned after a session of less than an hour. Judge H. L. Comstock of Wyoming read an address embracing the usual arguments in support of "my policy."

Charles H. Van Wyck has been announced as a candidate for Congress from the Ulster district of this State.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. D. J. Monell received the nomination of the Union Convention of Cambria County, Pa., for Congress, with but one dissenting voice.

The Bulletin of Philadelphia devotes a long article to the claim that the next United States Senator from Pennsylvania should be taken from that city. The Western newspapers, we observe, are making efforts to secure the choice for that section, on the ground that the last Senator chosen came from the Eastern quarter of the State.

VIRGINIA.

At the municipal election in Occoquan, Virginia, on Monday, the Union ticket was chosen by an overwhelming majority.

Some 40 loyal native citizens of Virginia, resident in Alexandria, have addressed a letter to the Hon. W. P. Fessenden, thanking him for his able and comprehensive report on Reconstruction. They do not believe that the South could expect more lenient measures, or that the loyal nation could require less, than those proposed in the report.

TENNESSEE.

The Union men of Chattanooga, Tenn., recently had a public meeting, at which they took strong ground in favor of the Congressional plan of Reconstruction.

KENTUCKY.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Kentucky have issued an address, reviewing the situation of parties in that State, and exhorting to union for the support of Democratic principles, President Johnson, and the Constitution.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The office of Lieut.-Governor has just been created by the North Carolina State Convention. Hitherto the presiding officer of the Senate has been elected by that body. He will be elected by the people for the first time at the coming August election.

A note from a Unionist of North Carolina informs us that the loyal men of his section are "in a wretched condition, controlled as completely by the Rebel leaders now as during the Rebellion. More than 170 Union men in one county alone are indicted by the Rebel Grand Jury for alleged offenses, mostly committed against the Rebellion. Nothing will save us except a disqualification of the leading Rebels to vote and hold office."

OHIO.

Judge Shellabarger has been renominated for Congress by the Radicals of Greene Co., Ohio.

The primary meetings for the nomination of delegates to the Republican State Convention of Ohio are taking place, and evince an unmistakably Radical tone and spirit.

George H. Pendleton is announced as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the First District.

INDIANA.

The Hon. W. H. Harrington has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats in the Third Indiana District.

The Democracy of the Seventh Congressional District, in Indiana, has nominated for its candidate Judge Claypool.

Mr. Colfax has written to *The Indianapolis Journal* to correct the rumor that he is going to Europe, and to announce himself as a candidate for reëlection. A Mr. Tyra is willing to accept the Radical nomination for Congress in Mr. Colfax's district, in case Mr. Colfax's friends shall urge him for the U. S. Senate.

Several legislators have been nominated in Indiana pledged to vote for Schuyler Colfax for United States Senator.

The Republicans of the IVth Indiana District have nominated Gen. Ira G. Grover.

The resolutions of the Greencastle (Ind.) Convention hold that Mr. D. W. Voorhees is a good man, and that the "present Radical Congress, in voting him out of his seat, have exhibited innate depravity."

The Hon. John H. Farquhar having declined the nomination of the Republicans of the IVth Congressional District of Indiana, the name of Col. S. Grover was suggested and adopted by the Convention.

Judge David T. Laird is canvassing the Fifth District [illegible] the Democracy against the Hon. Geo. W. Julian, the [R]epublican.

ILLINOIS.

There is talk of nominating Brentano, publisher of the *Chicago Zeitung*, against John Wentworth, for Congress, next Fall. Brentano is a decided Radical, and musters considerable strength exclusively among the Germans.

Gen. John A. Logan, as well as Gen. Oglesby and E. B. Washburne, are candidates for Judge Trumbull's seat as United States Senator from Illinois.

Alexander McCoy is the Johnsonian nominee for Congress in the Hon. Ebon C. Ingersoll's District, the Fifth.

WISCONSIN.

Gov. Fairchild is reluctant to call an extra Legislative session until there is more unanimity of action in all the States.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The Democrats of Washington Territory claim the election of their entire ticket in nine counties.

THE FINE ARTS.

We understand that Mr. Greenough has designed a statue of Abraham Lincoln, which is under consideration by the committee having in charge the erection of a statue to the President in Union Square. We do not question Mr. Greenough's ability to make a respectable statue—and, at the best, a respectable statue is all we shall get from anybody—but we hope the committee will make it an imperative condition, with whoever shall receive its commission, that he shall place a cast of the statue on the pedestal it is to occupy, there to remain an entire year before its final acceptance is decided upon. "The light of the public square," which Michael Angelo told the young sculptor would test the value of his work, ought to be as much desired by the artist as by those who have the responsibility of spending the people's money. The sculptor himself cannot tell exactly how his work will bear the untried light and altitude of its new position; and a year's exhibition of it in this way would give him full opportunity to take advantage of his own discoveries, and of the popular criticism, much better, as a general thing, more disinterested and to the point, than that of the journals. We have not seen Mr. Greenough's statue, although we should like to; nor do we know any work of his except the "Franklin," in Boston. That is by no means a discreditable performance, although it suggests the reflection that, if Franklin had just such a figure, his tailor showed the least possible tact in making his waistcoat to exaggerate rather than conceal his deformity. Still, the statue looks a good straight-forward portrait of the man, and we believe Mr. Greenough tried to make it so, and we thank him accordingly, and wish he may be able to do as well by the statue of the greater man.

There is one remark, however, that we would like to make. A paragraph that caught our eye, in one of the journals, about Mr. Greenough's model, said that he has represented Mr. Lincoln as sitting with his hand up to his chin, *an attitude designed to diminish the somewhat too great length of his face as it was in nature.* Perhaps we do not remember rightly, and the paragraph may only have said that the attitude had that effect; not that it was adopted for the sake of having it. But, if our first memory be right, and the paragraph spoke true, then we venture to remonstrate against the principle on which the attitude has been selected. What is wanted is, a portrait-statue of Lincoln underneath which, as under that of Lord Bacon, could be written "*sic sedebat*," "Thus, he used to sit." If Lincoln's face was long, we want to see it as it was; if he was not in the habit of sitting with his hand upon his chin we can see no more reason for putting him in that attitude than for making him sit Turk-fashion on his chair to hide the disproportionate length of his legs. This statue, by whomsoever designed, is to become dear to posterity or quite indifferent to it according as it shall show Mr. Lincoln precisely as he was, or, shall attempt to hide supposed defects, to correct nature's handy-work, or to nullify by a bastard art the personal peculiarities of the greatest man of his time.

—— rich in saving common-sense;
And, as the greatest, only, are,
In his simplicity, sublime.

—During the year which ended with the 31st of March, the expenses of the British Museum amounted to £101,808, and it is estimated that for the present year £102,744 will be required. During the year 1865, 365,867 persons visited the Museum. This does not include 100,271 persons who went to read and to consult books. As may be conjectured from the amount of money spent, there have been many valuable additions made to the collections. Among the acquisitions of the year have been 1,177 documents, and 160 original maps, gotten by the department of manuscripts. The departments of Oriental, British and mediæval antiquities have also been greatly enriched. Perhaps the most notable addition to the treasures of this Museum—the richest, we suppose, in the world—is the celebrated collection of coins and medals belonging to the Bank of England. This collection, numbering, with that made by Messrs. Hogarth and Cuff, about 7,700 specimens, has been deposited in the British Museum by the authorities of the Bank.

—Perhaps one of the most interesting collections of pictures ever made, is that of persons connected with the public history of England, which has been open to the public since the 16th of April, in the building at Brompton, erected for the Great Exhibition of 1862. Many of the recent numbers of the English Reviews and Magazines and weekly journals have contained interesting articles describing this collection, which must be, in itself, worthy of a voyage across the water. An article in *The Cornhill* for June on the subject is very interesting, and *The Athenæum* has also done the collection justice in one or two articles equally valuable to the lover of Art, and to the lover of history. The first suggestion of the Gallery was made by the Earl of Derby, and we are again called upon, as in the instance of the magnificent Picture Gallery of the Exhibition of 1862, and the marvelous Loan Court, at Kensington, in the same year, to admire the generosity of the English nobility and men of wealth, who hasten to send their priceless treasures of Art to these Galleries, and make the public sharer for a time in the enjoyment of these possessions, which, in many cases, are as beautiful as they are precious.

The Portrait Gallery includes pictures from the earliest period down to the time of James II.; and it is proposed, next year, to continue the series from 1689, the year after James's expulsion from the throne, to a period near our own day. There are over a thousand pictures on these walls, and the collection has proved thus far, especially in the times of the Tudors, almost as interesting on the side of Art as on that of History. For the most part, the finest of these works are by foreign painters of celebrity who visited or resided in England —Holbein, Sir Antony More, Jansen and Van Dyck. The portraits of Elizabeth are very interesting, ranging, as they do, through nearly her whole life, from the age of 16 to her death. Those of Mary Stuart are also numerous, but, according to the writer in *The Cornhill*, "they are neither like each other, nor like anything that the sixteenth century writers tell us about her." We were very much struck with this difference between her portraits years ago, on a visit to the late Mr. Allen, the well-known print-collector of this city, one of whose hobbies was to make a scrap-book containing every known engraved portrait of Mary Stuart. When they were thus all brought together, their unlikeness to each other was conspicuous, and often remarked. We supposed much of this was owing to the engravers, but it seems the same criticism is made upon the paintings, many of them, no doubt, the originals of engravings in Mr. Allen's scrap-book.

—We learn that Mr. W. W. Story has finished the clay model for his statue of Edward Everett, and that if the war in Europe does not prevent, it will be finished in May. It is to be cast in bronze at Munich. We are sorry for this, for we have no doubt that it might have been cast as well in this country. The committee, having sufficient money in hand, have commissioned Mr. Thomas Ball, who is now in Italy, to make a marble bust of Mr. Everett for the Boston Public Library.

LITERARY ITEMS.

Loring has in press "Running the Gauntlet," by Edmund Yates; a domestic novel of life in New-York, by Horatio Alger, jr.; Mrs. Warren's "Little Manual of How I Managed My House on £200 a Year," a companion to "Our Farm of Four Acres;" a sea-story for boys, by the author of "Paul Prescott's Charge;" a new sea-story by Hawser Martingale (ex-Mayor Sleeper of Roxbury); "Milly, or the Hidden Cross," a book for young ladies; Florence Marryatt's "Too Good for Him;" and a new novel by Edmund Yates, to be issued here simultaneously with its publication in England.

Brewer & Tileston have in preparation Walton's "Intellectual Arithmetic" and C. A. Goodrich's "History of the United States," Revised by Wm. H. Seavey of the Boston Normal School.

Ticknor & Fields announce the "Life of John Leech," by Dr. John Brown, author of "Spare Hours," "Rab and his Friends, &c.

Roberts Brothers are about to publish, by special arrangement with the author, "Christina Rossetti's Poems," with illustrations by Dante Gabriel Rossetti.

F. J. Huntington & Co. announce "The Book of Common Praise," by the Rev. Dr. Staunton, a collection of sacred music arranged according to the order of the Christian year and adapted to the Book of Common Prayer.

Mr. Littell, the venerable editor of "The Living Age," the 89th volume of which is just completed, announces that, having nearly reached the age of three score years and ten, he would be glad to appoint a successor in the management of his periodical. Its circulation is said to have recently been increased.

Mr. Longfellow has finished the revision of his translation of the *Divina Commedia*, and the whole poem is now in press. Its appearance is awaited with remarkable interest, not only on account of the reputation of the translator and the evidence he has given of his fitness to be the interpreter of the great Italian poet, but also because this new version is known to be the product in some degree of the friendly critical discussions of the best Dantean scholars in America. The proofs have been submitted to a circle of the Professor's intellectual friends at Cambridge, and the ripest literary culture and most thorough historical knowledge of this brotherhood of letters have lent their aid to the improvement and correction of the work.

Carleton has nearly ready the English translation of Rénan's "Apostles;" a fourth series of Walter Barrett's "Old Merchants of New-York;" a volume of essays, entitled "Who Goes There," by "Sentinel," of *The New-York World*; and the "Memoirs of Junius Brutus Booth."

T. B. Peterson & Brothers announce "Self-Love, or, The Afternoon of Single Life;" "Jenny Ambrose, or, Life in the Eastern States;" "The Grey Woman, and other Tales," by Mrs. Gaskell; "Moreton Hall, or The Spirits of the Haunted House;" "Fanchon, the Cricket," by George Sand; "The Freebooters" and "The White Scalper," by Gustave Aimard; "The Young Heiress," by Mrs. Trollope; "The Great Van Broek Property," by James A. Maitland; "It May Be True," by Mrs. Wood; and "Elsie's Married Life," by Mrs. Mackenzie Daniels.

Hurd & Houghton have in press "The Miscellaneous Poems of Algernon Charles Swinburne," author of "Chastelard," &c.

Mr. Thomas S. Townsend has compiled "a memorial record of all officers and men in the military and naval service whose names have received honorable mention in official reports, newspaper correspondence, obituary notices, and otherwise," during the war of the Rebellion. The names are alphabetically arranged and accompanied by brief biographical notices. The work is called "Our Heroes, Dead and Living," and the first volume, containing 5,000 names and covering the period from April, 1861, to April, 1863, will shortly be issued by C. B. Richardson.

Mr. Junius H. Browne, author of "Four Years in Secessia," is engaged upon a novel entitled "Hecla, a Tale of New-York Life."

Mr. Richard T. Colburn, another well-known Army correspondent, is weaving his war experiences into a book under the title of "Recollections of Twenty Campaigns."

Strahan & Co. announce the following works by the Dean of Canterbury: "How to Study the New Testament, vol. I.; The Gospels and Acts of the Apostles;" "Eastertide Sermons;" "The Year of Prayer, being Family Prayers for the Christian Year;" and "The Year of Praise, being Hymns with the Tunes, for the Sundays and Holy Days of the Year."

William McSorley & Co., New-York, will soon publish "The Irish Brigade and its Campaigns, with some Accounts of the Corcoran Legion and Sketches of Principal Authors," by Capt. D. P. Conyngham.

Mr. James Hutchinson of the Cape of Good Hope has published a book in which he contends that Homer had "the great poem of Valmiki, the Rámáyana, in his eye" when he composed his own immortal work, and that "Homer was himself a Hindû; that is, that he worshiped the same deities as the Hindûs and professed the same religion, there being at that time but one common idolatry prevalent in that portion of the world." He points out resemblances between the Iliad and the Rámáyana, and to show that the rape of Helen and the siege of Troy are merely the Greek copies of the carrying off of Sitâ, and the capture of Lanka, as described in the Rámáyana.

PERSONAL.

The telegraph has reported the fact of a difficulty between H. Rives Pollard, editor of *The Richmond Enquirer* and Samuel James, a relative. The first difficulty was in Pollard's own room on Tuesday evening. Wednesday morning's *Enquirer* contained a card from Pollard, giving his account of the affair and stating that at 10 o'clock that morning he would "publicly" post James as a liar, poltroon and coward. At the appointed time a large crowd had assembled to see the posting and the probable fight which would ensue. Pollard appeared in the scene with a gun upon his shoulder and a colored man in the rear with posters and paste-pot. One of the hand-bills was posted upon announcement, and James was looked for, while the bystanders intrenched themselves behind all sorts of ambuscades to escape the expected bullets. But a squad of policemen arrested the belligerent Pollard and took him off to the courts where he was released on bail.

MRS. GORDON IN LONDON.—Among the congregation on Sunday morning, the 10th inst., at the Baptist Chapel, Camden-road, Holloway, was the widow of the late Mr. George Gordon of Jamaica. Appearing for the first time at any public service and in this country it was natural that she should seek to be found among those of the same denomination as her late husband, and who have so warmly defended his character. The Rev. F. Tucker, B. A., the Minister of the chapel, in the devotional part of the service, in touching language referred to her bitter bereavement, expressed thankfulness for the manner in which she had been sustained under her heavy trial and besought on her behalf all the strength she yet needed in the circumstances of sorrow in which she was placed.—*Morning Star.*

The Chicago papers give an account of a quack Doctor, who had been practicing for years in that city, and yet who appears to have not a particle of medical knowledge or skill. Some of his methods have been absurdly outrageous, but he has accumulated a fortune by his practice. For a young girl who was dying with the consumption, he ordered that a compound of coal tar, vinegar, and assafœtida should be put in a large jar and kept constantly stirred by her bedside, and although the stench was horrible the sufferer had to breathe it till she died. A patient was suffering from sore eyes. The learned physician told her, with great solemnity, that the fat which was to work the cure must be the fat of cat. Furthermore, that the cat which gave the fat must be black. A single streak of white would spoil the charm, and the fat of gray or brindled cat would strike the patient stone blind.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.—Miss Florence Nightingale, the illustrious Sister of Charity during the Crimean war, has addressed a charming letter to Chevalier Sebastiano Fenzi, a citizen of Florence, about the service to wounded and sick soldiers in time of war. She remarks that, though a hopeless invalid, she would not hesitate in making the sacrifice of her poor life if she thought it could hasten the triumph of the Italian cause only by half an hour.

A monument has just been erected over the grave of Owen Lovejoy, at Princeton, Illinois. It is made of four large blocks, the shaft being one of the largest in marble ever erected in the West, weighing 3½ tons, and rests upon a perfect cube, supported by two square bases. On the upper one is the name "Lovejoy," in high relief. The cube contains on the front side the following (beside other inscriptions of members of the family): "Owen Lovejoy, born January 6, 1811; died March 25, 1864."

The decease of Prof. Mussey, one of the most learned, scientific and practical surgeons, in New-England, is widely lamented. He was connected with Dartmouth College, at Hanover, N. H., from 1814 to 1838, subsequently removed to Cincinnati, and gave up practice about ten years since. One of his sons, Dr. W. H. Mussey, was United States Medical Inspector during the war, and another is Brevet Brig.-Gen. R. D. Mussey, who was at one time Private Secretary to President Johnson. Prof. Mussey left directions for a post mortem examination of his own body.

It is related in a biographical sketch of Dr. Mussey, whose recent death at Boston we have noticed, that in the "Deacon Giles Distillery Case," which was tried some 30 years ago in Salem, Dr. Mussey and the Rev. Dr. Justin Edwards were offered as experts; the former testified to the effects of the use of alcohol upon the human body; and the latter was offered (but not received) as an expert to testify to the effect of alcohol on the human soul!

The New-Bedford Mercury notes the fact that a young lady to whom her late father left a clean million of dollars, with the income of about $4,000,000 more, has filed allegations against the will, charging that its execution was obtained through fraud and undue influence. Her reason for this course seems to be that there were other legacies of about $53,000 to other parties. What a comfortable wife that woman would be to an economical young person.

Col. J. H. Blood, City Auditor of St. Louis, has suddenly departed from that city. It appears that he became converted to spiritualism, and was enchanted by two different strange women who were industrious in draining his purse. In order to rid himself of their companionship, and also of the suspicions of his business acquaintances, he suddenly left for South America. There is no defalcation in his accounts.

A Florence correspondent of the *Siecle*, writing on the 4th inst. of a conversation he recently had with Menotti Garibaldi, eldest son of the patriot General, says: "Without wishing to penetrate the plans upon which the son was bound to keep silence, or which are not yet settled, I simply asked for an opinion. 'I think you would do well to wait in Florence;' he replied, 'I am waiting in Florence.'"

Salem, Ohio, must be a pleasant place for ministers. The Baptist Church has been sued by its pastor for $1,000 pay. The defense set up was the smallness of the congregation, and the alleged fact that the preacher, who was a carpenter, agreed to work at his trade on week days, and take whatever the congregation could raise him. Result of the suit not yet known.

A. Weidman owns an interest in *The German Demokrat* of Pittsburgh, of which one Mr. Kuhn is editor. The proprietor was surprised to read, a few days ago, an article in his own paper in which he was denounced as a pettifogging lawyer, unworthy of confidence or esteem. He proceeded to cowhide Kuhn, and the matter goes to the Courts.

The Auburn (Cal.) *Stars and Stripes* has a request from "Captain Tom" of the Placer tribe of Indians; to make the paper tell every man and every woman that his beloved wife Manda is "heap dead." "She was a little sick two week, heap sick one week, and made dead after dinner on Monday." The sorrowing widower says she was "heap good woman."

The cane owned by Mr. Lincoln and used by him for the few of his last years, is in possession of Frederick Douglass. Mr. Lincoln having signified to his wife his desire to present Mr. D. with some token of regard, this cane was selected by Mrs. Lincoln after her husband's assassination.

Major-Gen. Sherman having been invited to be at Boston on the Fourth of July, replies to Mayor Lincoln that it will be impossible for him to do so, as he intends to be at Dartmouth College on the 17th to attend the graduation of the class embracing his nephew, Henry Sherman. He will spend a day in Boston about the 12th.

The wife of a clothing merchant of Baltimore, eloped on Tuesday last with a Colonel, formerly of a New York cavalry regiment, and took with her $11,000, her husband's money, which she had authority to draw from bank, her husband being in Europe. The elopers were overhauled at York, Pa., and the wife brought back, but the Colonel escaped with all the money.

The Morning Star states it on authority that the Princess Mary does not lose, by her marriage, the title and name by which she has made herself so generally popular; she will not be Princess of Teck, as that title implies a lower social status than that which she already holds, so that she will be still Princess Mary of Cambridge.

Years ago the "Sut Lovegood" papers had an extensive circulation, and had a good deal of wit, although very broadly and sometimes very vulgarly expressed. Their author, Capt. G. Harris, has reappeared in print in comments upon the dresses of the day.

The Sandusky Register says that Jay Cooke, after a few weeks of hunting and fishing about his home upon Put-in-Bay-Island in Lake Erie, "has become so tanned and countryfied by his rustification that 'financial circles' will hardly recognize him."

The De Forest prize, of a gold medal, for the best English oration by a member of the Yale senior class, was awarded on Monday to Mr. Edward T. Hincks, of Bridgeport, Conn., his subject being "The Executive in the National Government." John C. Calhoun was one of his competitors.

The name of the man arrested on suspicion of being the murderer of the Squibb family in York County, Pa., is Charles Wilkes, alias Henry Myers. He has been identified by the old lady, who was mortally wounded but not killed outright.

James E. Murdoch, the actor, will read Washington's Address in Madison, Ind., on the Fourth of July. The Declaration of Independence will be read by a woman—a precedent suggestive of the privileges claimed by the recent Reform Convention at Syracuse.

In the list of lecturers to appear at Indianapolis during the coming season are the names of Alexander H. Stephens, Fred. Douglass, Horatio Seymour, P. T. Barnum, John B. Gough and Wendell Phillips. Variety enough certainly.

A letter from St. Petersburg says that the Czar is in such fear of his life since the discovery of the conspiracy of which Korokozoff was a member, that he has now shut himself up in the fortress of Cronstadt.

Mrs. Susannah Green died a few days ago at St. Albans, Vt. She was the first woman married in that town, and had lived ever since that event, 76 years, on the farm where she died.

Mr. A. D. Richardson of THE TRIBUNE is to deliver the address at the triennial celebration of the Westfield (Mass.) Normal School, on Thursday, July 19. Mr. Samuel Burnham of Boston will deliver a poem on the same occasion.

Woodbury Curtis of Portsmouth, N. H., lately ran away from that place with his wife's sister. They were arrested and brought back, and the matter compromised by his paying a sum of money to his wife and leaving her.

Mr. Kelly, THE TRIBUNE correspondent who was arrested by the Canadian authorities as a Fenian, but shortly released from custody, gave a lecture at St. Albans on Fenianism on Monday evening.

Mrs. Senator Sprague, Miss Chase (her sister), Mrs. and Miss Storey of Boston, and two Misses Van Buren of New-York, were "presented" at a late reception of the Princess of Wales.

Mr. M. J. Henley of Dayton has collected a cabinet of from 15,000 to 20,000 specimens of ores and kindred substances from the United States and Territories, and is now bringing the cabinet to the Atlantic States.

The Emperor Napoleon has signified his intention of being present at the experiments of the submarine torpedoes invented by Lieutenant Maury, and has fixed an early day for his visit to Villeneuve Saint Georges for the purpose.

The Mining Journal of Black Hawk, Colorado, of June 15 says that Mr. Bayard Taylor would lecture in that place on the 23d.

The Rev. Samuel Barrett, pastor for many years of the Twelfth Congregational Church in Boston, died in Roxbury on Sunday last. He was greatly esteemed and beloved.

A President for the Martha Washington College, at Abingdon, Va., is advertised for. The requisites for the "situation" are not specified in the advertisement.

A Jewish maiden, whose father was one of the money-changers, was recently married in grand style, in Memphis, and the papers tell all about it.

Col. J. G. Benton has been assigned to the post of Superintendent of the Springfield (Mass.) Armory, vice Major T. T. S. Laidley, transferred to New-York.

A little boy in Wisconsin died recently from grief at the death of a Newfoundland dog who had been his play fellow.

John D. Philbrick has been reëlected Superintendent of the Boston Public Schools, with an annual salary of $4,000.

Gov. Patton of Alabama is visiting the North-West to purchase corn for the poor people of his State.

Royal E. Robbins of Boston reports the largest income in Massachusetts—$377,000.

FOREIGN NEWS.

AN ANCIENT DINNER.—The excavations at Pompeii are going on with an activity stimulated by the important discoveries made at almost every step, and the quantities of gold and silver found, which more than suffice to cover the cost of the works. Near the Temple of Juno, of which an account was recently given, has been brought to light a house, belonging to some well-to-do of the time, as the furniture is of ivory, bronze and marble. The couches of the triclinium, or dining-room, are especially of extreme richness. The flooring consists of immense mosaics, well preserved in parts, of which the center represents a table laid out for a grand dinner. In the middle, on a large dish, may be seen a splendid peacock, with its tail spread out, and placed back to back with another bird, also of beautiful plumage. Around them are arranged lobsters, one of which holds a blue egg in its claw, a second, an oyster which appears to be fricasseed, as it is open and covered with herbs; a third, a rat *farci*, and a fourth a small vase filled with fried grasshoppers. Next comes a circle of dishes of fish, interspersed with others of partridges, hares and quails, which all have their heads placed between their fore-feet. Then comes a row of sausages of all forms, supported by one of eggs, oysters and olives. The walls of the triclinium are covered with fresco paintings of birds, fruits, flowers, game, and fish of all kinds, the whole interspersed with drawings which lend a charm to the whole not easy to describe. On a table of rare wood, carved and inlaid with gold, marble, agate, and lapis lazuli, were found amphoræ, still containing wine, and some goblets of onyx.

AUTHORSHIP OF "ECCE HOMO."—There are some books that deserve notice from the peculiarity of their reception, as much as from the peculiarity of their style and contents. Of these "Ecce Homo" is certainly one. That can be no common book which, on a well-worn subject, without name or previous fame, without even the aid of censures from popes, or bishops, or convocations, has won its way into seven editions within as many months. That can be no common style which has ranked among its reputed authors personages of every grade and sect of English society, and yet still remains a secret. There is a legend floating about London that the publisher invited sixteen persons to dinner to meet the author of "Ecce Homo," who returned home no wiser than they came. But how much more curious a banquet might be given if all those to whom the book has been ascribed were invited to meet each other! The dinner party would include, among others, the most celebrated of Roman Catholic divines, the most learned of Roman Catholic laymen, we know not how many Nonconformist ministers, three essayists and reviewers, an archbishop of York, innumerable young fellows of colleges, a Republican professor, a female novelist, a leading journalist, an Irish historian, a Scottish poet, a Scottish duke, a master of Trinity, a dean of Westminster, an attorney-general, a poet-laureate, a Chancellor of the Exchequer, a High Church Vice Chancellor, a law stationer, a chemist, an unknown sea captain, and the Emperor of the French. No "Imaginary Conversations," no "Dialogues of the Dead," no feast at Solomon's house in the New Atlantis, would equal the charm of that surprising entertainment. [Macmillan's Magazine.

HOW TO GAIN AN AUDIENCE.—Everybody, says a Paris correspondent, knows conscripts, when examined by a council of revision, are stark naked. A short time since, Viscount Muller, Sub-Prefect of Valenciennes, was President of the Council of Revision. A number of young conscripts had been examined, when, to the surprise of everybody, a man 50 years old, with an immense beard and gray head, came stalking perfectly naked into the room. The gendarme, whose business it was to introduce the conscript, had become so tired seeing naked people, he really saw no more, so listless were his eyes, and had let this old fellow in unconsciously. The Sub-Prefect exclaimed, angrily enough: "What is the meaning of this joke? What does that man want?" The peasant replied: "Why, you see here, Mr. Sub-Prefect, I've got something to say to you—something important. I have tried every way to get at you but never could. I was told you were going to preside at the Council of Revision here to-day, and as I wanted to see you, I put on the proper costume, and here I am, Mr. Sub-Prefect, and what I want is—I want you to diminish my taxes."

THE PARISIANS AND THE EMPEROR'S LETTER ON THE CRISIS.—The publication of the Emperor's letter caused an immense sensation in Paris. A sudden but drenching shower of rain fell at the moment when the evening papers made their appearance, which they did at an unusually late hour. Notwithstanding this untoward circumstance, crowds assembled round each of the *kiosques* vociferously demanding the *Moniteur du Soir*, in which the Imperial letter was expected to be published, and, on discovering the mistake, *La France*, in which it really was published, was eagerly bought up. In several places along the Boulevards groups might be seen listening to one among them who benevolently read aloud the anxiously looked-for document. The Passages de l'Opera were completely blocked up, and till midnight the police had enough to do to prevent public circulation being stopped.

BOURBON CONSPIRACY.—The Paris correspondent of *The Morning Star* publishes the following information respecting an alleged Bourbon conspiracy discovered in Paris: The prefect of police, M. Pietri, was informed that 40 or 50 young men belonging to the Faubourg St. Germain Legitimist Society had entered into a secret correspondence with the King of Naples and had determined to devote themselves to his restoration to the throne of the Sicilies. They had fixed on the Abruzzi as the place of rendezvous, whence they were to carry out their plans. The French authorities, however, who had a sharp eye on their proceedings, and who knew all their names, forwarded a list thereof to the Italian Government accompanied by the respective photographs of these champions of the Bourbon race. If as is supposed, they have started for the Abruzzi, they will easily be detected.

DISTURBED CONDITION OF NAPLES.—Arrests are of daily and hourly occurrence, and especially among the clergy, who have a firm hold on the superstition, if not on the affections, of the masses. Forty-two other prisoners from Terra di Lavoro, twelve of them women, were brought into Santa Maria last week, and on Friday a razzia was made among the priests at Castelamare. These arrests may be a political necessity, but that very necessity shows a social state which renders peace desirable for the consolidation of the interior. If there is enthusiasm here, there is wide-spread discontent; and such marvelous conversions were made in 1860 that, even among the Liberals, there are many who are not to be trusted. [Times's Naples Correspondent, June 4.

GRISI.—A Paris letter to *The New-Orleans Picayune*, says: Here is a letter which Carlotta Grisi (the airy danseuse and bewitching woman) has just written Mons. Jules Janin from her sequestered Swiss cottage: "Friend, if you would ever see an admirable herd of beautiful Swiss cows, give the preference to the Swiss girl, Carlotta Grisi! Of all the poems I have danced, of all my dreams, nothing remains but a herd grazing the grass of my meadow, and giving me in exchange a tub of milk every evening. I have the good part, believe me. I press real grass with these light feet which never touched the earth, so the fibbers of the *feuilleton* said. I do not touch earth, and I go with my feet in wooden clogs to contemplate this rustic opulence without knowing what satiety is. Adieu, excellent man, love me always."

LAMARTINE.—The Council of Ministers in Paris has lately had under its consideration the state of the affairs of M. de Lamartine, who has long been involved in financial embarrassments. M. Rouher is said to have proposed to the ex-member of the Provisional Government a pension of 40,000f. for life, which should be inserted in the budget subject to the approval of the Legislative Body. In consideration of this pension M. de Lamartine would have to make over to the State all his assets and liabilities. Lamartine has declined this proposal, and intends, it is said, to settle in Sicily.

THE AMAZON.—In a lecture on the Amazon, delivered in Rio Janeiro, Professor Agassiz said the general impression in regard to the Amazon River was very erroneous, not only in regard to the climate of that region, which he had been informed was unhealthy, but also as to its fertility. He found the valley of the Amazon uncommonly fertile and its climate very healthy. It was his opinion that it would one day become the mart of the world, supporting in comfort 20,000,000 of inhabitants.

GARIBALDI'S CAMPAIGN.—The plan of Garibaldi's campaign, it has been said, is twofold—a mountain warfare in Southern Tyrol and a maritime expedition up the Adriatic. There are some who suppose that a landing is contemplated on the coasts of Istria or Dalmatia, or even lower down in Montenegro, or in the Turkish Provinces. What sympathy or support the Italians might meet with among those half-civilized and hardly-known tribes we deem it idle to inquire. It would seem far more probable that a *coup de main* is intended on some point or points of the coast between Trieste and Venice.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.—A society has been organized in London for the purpose of "promoting the Science of Aerial Navigation." The Secretary has issued an address, in which he pronounces the balloon to be the fulcrum, from which, with comparative safety, men can learn to fly as easily as they learn to swim by the aid of a life preserver.

ANOTHER ROMULUS.—A boy of 12 years has recently been rescued from a she-wolf's den in a jungle near Delhi, India. Like Romulus and Remus, he had been suckled by her, and when caught, ran on all fours very swiftly, and was fonder of raw meat than anything else. So says *The Delhi Gazette*.

A soirée of teetotallers was held on Monday evening the 11th inst., at Radley's Hotel, London, in order to meet Neal Dow, just arrived from the United States. An address was presented to the General, and he received a threefold welcome—"first, as an American ought to be welcomed by Englishmen. Secondly, as an anti-Slavery American ought to be welcomed; and lastly, as an American advocate of prohibitory laws against the sale of alcoholic drinks."

An explosion recently occurred in the fireworks manufactory of M. Aubin, in Paris. The firemen found 12 dead bodies. Every person in the place at the moment of the explosion perished. Close by in another building were discovered six other corpses and nine men frightfully injured.

The Italians in London had held a meeting to raise subscriptions for the assistance of the wounded in the war. A handsome sum was contributed on the spot; and another meeting of Italian workmen in London was shortly to be held for the same object.

A Parisian has conceived the notion of opening an exhibition, at 10 centimes a head, to show a million of money spread out in gold pieces. He thinks he will have a rush of visitors, as the curiosity to know what a million is like is universal.

In Switzerland the telegraph is the property of the State. An office is established in almost every village and the charge is uniform, one franc for 25 words, irrespective of distance. The dispatches are printed, and the establishment yields a large revenue to the Government.

A curious invention is to be tried in Paris. An iron tube is to be run up the side of the trees in the public gardens which require constant watering in Summer. Up this tube water is to be forced so as to produce an artificial shower when needed.

A letter from Vienna mentions that Prince Lichtenstein, the commandant of the Austrian cavalry, has suddenly become insane, and that the calamity is attributed to vexation at Marshal Benedek being appointed Commander-in-Chief instead of himself.

A Paris writer says the Emperor has had private wires attached to his different telegraphs, and sends private telegrams with his own hands to Count Bismarck at Berlin, and Gen. La Marmora at Florence.

It is said that the Austrian Government have intimated their intention not to permit any Military Commissioners to be attached to the headquarters of their army in the event of war breaking out.

Lately a child was pecked to death in London by a gamecock. The owner of the cock treated the matter very cavalierly, and thought his furious bird of more importance than the lives of children.

According to the Vienna papers, Queen Victoria has addressed a letter to the Empress of the French, asking her Majesty to use every exertion on behalf of the preservation of peace.

Letters from Italy mention that the flags of the volunteers bear on one side the Roman she-wolf and on the other the lion of St. Mark.

An autograph of Cromwell, at a recent sale in London, brought £3, while one of Nell Gwyn brought £1 8s. more than Oliver's.

Kossuth has, it is said, received a great number of invitations from Hungarians to put himself at the head of a revolution in Hungary in case war breaks out.

A Paris letter says that red is going out of style, and the prevailing and sought for color now is yellow.

GENERAL NEWS.

A curious case of domestic civil war has arisen in Allamakee Co., Iowa. The two towns of Lansing and Waukon each claim the right to be considered the seat of Justice of the County. The laws of that State allow the people to determine the place of their County-seat every three years, provided a properly-signed petition to that effect be presented to the Board of Supervisors. In accordance with this system, the voters have declared for Waukon once and for Lansing thrice at as many elections. Each town has a fine court-house. In 1861, Lansing again received a majority of the votes, but Waukon claimed 100 votes more than were allowed her. After sundry legal proceedings pro and con, a foray to raid was made a few days ago by 40 armed men from Waukon, determined to seize the County records. By timing the arrival in the night, they succeeded in their purpose, and left the town before Lansing knew what they were doing. Swift pursuit was, however, organized, and, after a spirited skirmish, Waukon was vanquished and the spoils of war recaptured and borne back to Lansing in triumph. Waukon declares that the end is not yet.

A fearful hail storm passed over Friendsville, East Tennessee, on the 18th. A correspondent of THE TRIBUNE says that hail of the size of hen's eggs fell for about 15 minutes. The damage done was immense. The fields of wheat were cut down, corn was completely destroyed, garden vegetables were beaten into the earth, fruit was knocked off the trees, fowls were killed, and a great number of window panes were broken in. The destructive path of the storm was about two miles wide. Twenty-four hours after the storm had passed loads of hail stones could be gathered in many places.

A few days ago one W. F. Bond was buried alive by the caving in of a sand-bank in which he was at work, near Eau Claire, Wisconsin. It was three hours and a half before his fellow-workmen could rescue him. When first brought to light he was of a purple color; after rolling him on a board and bathing him thoroughly with spirits, it is said life-like color was restored to his face and neck, and his ears were really warm; but all efforts to restore him to life were fruitless.

The Lynn County (Iowa) *Register* reports the affecting of every member of a large family of that vicinity by trichinosis. They had ocasionally partaken of uncooked but well cured ham of their own raising. One of the family, who had never eaten the ham, was the only one who was not affected by the disease. Two of the family died in great agony, and post mortem examinations revealed multitudes of the trichina worm in the muscles.

At a late meeting of the Franklin Institute at Philadelphia, Professor Morton, in referring to novelties in science and art, gave a description of the new and extensive water works of Paris. On a recent visit of the municipal authorities to the subterranean reservoirs, they were successfully illuminated with the electric light, affording splendid views of the many bridges, docks, canals, &c., together with the various mechanical contrivances necessary to carry on the stupendous works.

St. Louis papers of the 10th report the recovery of $21,000 which was stolen from the car of the United States Express Company a short time since. The principal robber was arrested on suspicion and led to confess the robbery and to disclose the place of concealment of the money, which was found under a brush heap about four miles from the scene of the theft.

We have reports of an unusual number of severe storms and tornadoes. On Wednesday last, a tornado passed over Oil Springs, Canada West. A large hotel recently erected was blown to the ground. Much damage was done to derricks and oil works. During the tornado a boiler burstied, killing one man and severely injuring others. The storm also passed over Ingersoll, doing a great amount of damage. The force of the storm tore up large trees by the roots.

A correspondent of *The Cincinnati Gazette* gives an account of the ceremonies at the laying of the corner-stone for the new buildings about to be erected at Tawawa Springs, about three miles from Xenia, Ohio, for the Wilberforce University, an institution of learning belonging to the African M. E. Conference, and devoted to the instruction of colored persons.

The corner-stone of the new Astronomical Observatory at Princeton was laid on Wednesday. The cost of the Observatory will be about $18,000, the largest portion of which is a donation from Gen. N. N. Halsted, and $3,300 comes from the estate of the late Gen. Van Rensselaer. The telescope will probably cost when mounted about $10,000.

Two boys of Memphis, one 17 years old and the other 11, made up a duel a few days ago, in consequence of some quarrel. They chose pistols, but the seconds were sensible enough to load them with blank cartridges. When the would-be duelists found this out, they wanted to attack each other with knives, but were prevented.

A correspondent of *The Louisville Courier* states that on the 13th ult., while some men were getting out large stones for door-sills for a banking-house in Springfield, Ky., they found encased in one of the blocks a live frog, which leaped out of the cavity in which he had been closed, upon the ground, but, giving signs of distress, was placed in a bottle, where he lived till the night of the 17th, when he died.

An extensive haul of counterfeiters has been made on the Pottowatomie Indian reservation, in Kansas, with $50,000 in bogus greenbacks and $5,000 in fractional currency. The arrests disclose a large organization, reaching from the St. Lawrence to the Rocky Mountains, which has issued spurious bills to the amount of one and a quarter million of dollars.

An Adrian (Mich.) correspondent of *The Chicago Tribune* details the murder of his wife and step-daughter by Isaac Vanacter, a farmer of Medina in that State. Some domestic dispute arose, when Vanacter knocked his wife down with an ax, and then knocked his daughter in the head. Returning to his wife he split her skull open, and then attempted to shoot his son. He was secured and lodged in jail.

A suit recently came up in the San Francisco courts, involving the question of taking greenbacks at par where coin had been generally considered the only sound medium. A passenger on a street car tendered a greenback, which was discounted by the conductor. Judge R's decided that the companies must take the greenbacks at par.

The Cleveland Leader says that more rain fell at that point during the storm of last Sunday and Monday than ever before since meteorologic records have been kept, in an equal time. The lower part of the city, ship-yards, founderies, &c., are submerged.

The Dalles (Oregon) *Mountaineer* details the passage of the falls and rapids of the Columbia River by the steamer Okanagon, it being the first time a similar exploit was ever performed. No accident happened to the venturesome captain, who risked his boat and his life in the expedition.

The various organizations of the Odd Fellows in Cincinnati have united in the enterprise of purchasing a lot of ground, whereon they propose to erect a building that shall equal in grandeur of architecture and size any public building in the United States.

The late Augustus R. Street of New-Haven left handsome donations to Yale College in his will. He gave to the Yale corporation the New-Haven Hotel, with furniture, &c., all complete, the proceeds of its sale to go for the completion of the Hall of Fine Arts. Other buildings were likewise given to the same corporation, to be employed as the trustees may decide.

Some burglars, who entered a drug-store at Nashville, Tenn., intending robbery, knocked over a bottle of acid, which fell on the foot of one, burning it to the bone, and making it impossible for him to leave the store. His cowardly companions deserted him, and he was discovered in the morning by the porter, and sent to jail.

On Friday of last week, Mrs. Bennett of Edinburg, Johnson Co., Ind., was murdered by one Ditman, who was prompted to the act by jealousy existing between him and the woman's husband, who had been his partner in some exhibition. After the murder, Ditman walked to a saloon, took a drink, and was smoking a cigar when arrested.

A shocking accident at Louisville on the 18th resulted in the death of two estimable young ladies. By the giving way of a privy floor they were precipitated into the vault, and suffocated before the fact of their being there was made known. We have noticed a singular succession of accidents similar to this during the past few weeks.

Statistics of 500 Congregational Churches at the West show that more than one-quarter of the whole number of male members served in the Union army during the war, including 158 church officers and 61 ministers. About one in six of those in the service lost their lives.

In Ashland, Ohio, just before the commencement of the performance for a circus, the camphene chandelier exploded, setting fire to the tent and creating a panic in the audience, several members of which were severely injured in the rush for the exit.

A man in Macon County, Tenn., having learned that the Freedmen's Courts were abolished, construed it to mean the restoration of Slavery, and immediately took possession of a negro boy and put him to work. He has been arrested and taken to Nashville.

A petition to abolish corporal punishment in the schools of Cambridge, Mass., has been circulated and extensively signed, since the excitement arose consequent upon the whipping of a young lady in one of the schools last week.

The state of Southern domestic economy may be judged by the fact that the Texas journals are publishing the account of a woman who has rendered herself famous by cooking a decent breakfast for herself and husband the morning after her servants took unceremonious leave.

A letter to the Department of Agriculture, from Medina County, Ohio, says that in one township alone 400 sheep died from exposure during the fearful storm of the 17th and 18th. It is thought that the loss in that County alone will foot up 7,400 head.

The history of the Pennsylvania regiments is to be written up by Col. Samuel R. Thomas. Mr. Bates, the Deputy State and School Superintendent, is to travel over the State in search of the required facts.

The Roman Catholic clergy of the diocese of Boston have just subscribed $75,000 toward the erection of the new cathedral in Boston. It is expected that four years will be required to complete the structure.

A select committee of the Ohio Senate, appointed to take consultation in regard to preparing measures for the regulation of the railroad, telegraph and express companies of the State, is in session. An interesting report is expected at the next session.

The Hibernia Fire Company of Philadelphia propose to visit the International Exhibition in Paris in 1867 and take with them their engine and 1,000 feet of hose. The excursionists will number 75 men, and the estimated cost of the trip is $700 per head.

Extensive beds of peat exist in Wisconsin, and business men of Milwaukee are beginning to make an article of commerce of it. A machine now in use manufactures 50 tons of dry peat per day. The peat is ground fine, pressed into bricks, and dried in the sun.

Forty of the rioters at Marquette, Mich., who had been engaged in the strike at the iron mines and in preventing any new hands going to work, have been arrested and committed to jail.

All the troops stationed in Utah are now concentrated in two garrisons. Eight companies are at Camp Douglas, and three companies are at Fort Bridger. The headquarters of the district are still at Salt Lake.

Dr. Potter of Tionesta, Venango County, Pa., recently drove a pair of horses 100 miles, on an ordinary country road, in 9 hours and 13 minutes, stopping once to feed and twice to water. He afterward refused $10,000 for his team.

The recent break in the Erie Canal has so filled the canal with boats upon either side of the interruption that it is estimated that no less than 2,000,000 bushels of grain are on route for the Eastern market.

Two sharp boys near Rockford, Ill., recently killed seven foxes, took their heads to that place and collected $10 each on them, the Supervisors thinking they were wolves' heads, upon which a bounty had been offered.

In Holland, Massachusetts, the other day, the sexton was seen driving into town at a brisk pace, in a light trotting skeleton buggy, with a coffin strapped to the axle, and a funeral procession coming on in the rear as fast as possible.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Prescott (Nevada) *Miner* doubts if there is in the whole land a place of equal size and prominence with Prescott, and settled by Americans so utterly destitute of religious privileges.

The "Birmingham and New-Haven Railroad Company" advertise that "until they can get money to buy cars, they will run coaches over the route, and have bought one coach to accommodate the travel.

A man was found on the levee at Louisville, on the 22d, with 110 stabs in his body. His ears were cut off, both eyes were torn completely out, and the body was otherwise frightfully mutilated. The case is involved in much mystery. The body is not yet identified.

Correspondence from Napa Valley, California, says that never since the settlement of the Valley by Americans has there been such copious rains at that season of the year as fell on the 25th and 27th of May. It was thought that great damage had been done to the crops, but this fear proved groundless.

The subscription books of the Richmond and New-port News Railway Company was opened in Richmond recently, and $400,000 subscribed on the spot. The charter requires a capital stock of $1,000,000.

Ex-Lieut.-Commanding Nicholas of the Navy has been taken arrested as the supposed robber of the Bowdoinham (Me.) Bank, on account of his resemblance to the description given by the family of the cashier of the leader of the gang.

It is reported of the late Mme. de Marguerittes that she at one time introduced the theatrical novelty of a curtain of mirrors, which, when lowered between the acts reflected the whole audience.

The South Carolina and Tennessee Railroad Committee, appointed to consult with Northern business men in regard to additional railway communication, were being received at Louisville on the 23d.

A collision occurred in Detroit River on the 22d between the propeller Cleveland and a barge. The propeller was sunk and six persons injured. There will be a heavy loss upon the freight.

It is stated that a contract has been made for the completion of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad. The section ending at Willimantic will be finished in twenty months, and the whole road to Fishkill in about three years.

Gen. Lersundi, the new Captain-General of Cuba, has addressed a circular to the officials of the island, forbidding the circulating or public reading of "books and periodicals of exaggerated ideas."

The steamer Deer Lodge arrived at Sioux City on the 1st inst., having made the 2,173 miles from Fort Benton, on the Upper Missouri, in nine days—an average of over 240 miles per day.

The Memphis Post congratulates its readers upon the fact that the Metropolitan Police have been put in charge of keeping the peace in that city, and thinks there will be no more riots against the negro.

Pelican eggs from Pyramid Lake are for sale in the California markets at about 75 cents per dozen. They are about three times as large as hens' eggs and said to be quite as palatable.

Sandusky, O., as a port, has three great staples, grapes, fish, and lumber. *The Register*, of June 12, reports thirteen vessels unloading lumber at the wharves on the previous day.

The English papers report that a Mr. Batchelor, said to be from Boston, a passenger by the Java from New-York, is believed to have committed suicide by jumping overboard.

Snow and ice are still to be found in the northern part of Oxford Co., Me. In the north-western portion of the State the trees are just beginning to put forth their leaves.

The receipts of the Boston places of amusement in the month of May were $31,543. The Boston Theater was the most productive, its receipts being $10,188.

Reports from the Confederate colonists in Mexico give a gloomy aspect to the prospects of those who thus emigrated. Neither the climate nor the people suit them.

A company in New-Haven is manufacturing compressed stone for building purposes. It is made of sand, pulverized quartz and silicate of soda.

The traffic upon the overland route to the mines is immense. On the 21st of May there were reported 1,000 wagons between Salt Lake City and Montana.

A report from Huron County, Ohio, states that a great many sheep were lost by exposure to the severe storm of the 17th and 18th.

Mayor Harris of Cincinnati is severe on vagrants. He sentenced one of them—a woman—to one year in the House of Correction.

One steamer recently left St. Paul with 1,000,000 feet of logs, and 1,300,000 feet of sawed lumber in tow, most of it designed for the St. Louis market.

The doctors of Norwich are disputing as to a recent death in that place, a part claiming that it was caused by cholera; and others disputing it.

The roof of the new depot of the Michigan Central Railway at Detroit, now being built, to supply the place of the one burned a few months ago, covers 300,000 square feet.

The Boston Journal says that the statue of the Hon. Edward Everett has been completed in clay by Mr. Story, and that it will be ready for dedication in May.

The town of St. Johnsbury, Vt., has secured a plan for a soldiers' monument of Larkin G. Mead, jr., the Brattleboro' sculptor.

Six gentlemen of New-Hampshire recently caught 400 pounds of trout in eight days in Lake Saranac, in Northern New-York.

At a wolf hunt in Eagle township, Wisconsin, seven wolves were killed on one farm. They had been making sad havoc among the sheep.

Mr. P. Acheson of West Troy, N. Y., while digging a well, found an old wooden box containing $4,000 in gold coin.

A blacksmith in Toronto has absconded, after the disclosure of the fact that he had been manufacturing pikes for the Fenians.

Anna Dickinson spends the Summer at Rye Beach. Last season she traveled nineteen thousand miles and delivered one hundred and ninety-three lectures.

Mr. Jacob Fedder, sr., who has been a resident of Pittsburgh since 1832, has just died. He was seventy-eight years old.

A mare purchased a short time ago by Colonel Wood, of Chicago, for $1,250, and for which he was afterwards offered $4,000, died last week.

Mt. Lebanon, Pa., has a Maine Liquor law of its own. No liquor is sold there in less quantity than three gallons.

In Clayton, Alabama, as a negro was ascending the scaffold to be hanged, a commutation of the sentence to a ten years' imprisonment arrived from the Governor.

A boulevard encircling Nashville, and connecting with the forts and earthworks which surround that city, is talked of.

Minnesotians are urging the improvement of the Minnesota River which they claim may be made navigable for 150 miles from its mouth.

Mr. E. L. Clark of Atchison County, Kansas, was robbed of several thousand dollars on the 23d inst by highwaymen.

The establishment of a glassware manufactory in New-Bedford, Mass., is talked of, and a large amount of capital for the enterprise, has been provided.

A large bed of plumbago has been discovered near Houghton, Lake Superior, which is said to be of a superior quality.

About seventy new cottages are to be erected upon the camp meeting ground at Martha's Vineyard the present season.

The State Teachers' Association will hold its Annual Meeting at Geneva, commencing July 31, and continuing three days.

Alabama papers estimate that 1,000 convicts will be sent to the penitentiary in that State before Christmas. Nearly one-half that number are now in jail, awaiting trial.

A new police system has been established at Paterson, N. J., where it was much needed. The cost of the force is estimated at from $6,000 to $7,000.

A grand Trotting Horse Fair is to be held in Buffalo on the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th of August. Over $10,000 are offered in premiums.

The Ordnance Bureau at Washington have ordered two more 20-inch guns for the navy to be built at the Fort Pitt Works in Pittsburgh.

A 12-inch strawberry is reported from Chicago. It is doubtful. Chicago is a big city, but should not make too big boasts.

A blind inventor has invented a gun which may be fired 100 times in a minute. The stock of cartridges is confined in slides along the barrel.

The Chicago Zouaves propose visiting Boston in September.

The Connecticut Soldiers' Orphan Home will be located at Cromwell.

The freedmen of Columbus, Miss., have organized a fire company.

A 5,000-pound fire-alarm bell is to be erected in Pittsburgh, and rung by electricity.

At Medford, Mass., is a house built in 1634, which is still in fair condition.

A Newport paper reports the capture of a sword-fish off Black Island, which had a "sword" four feet in length.

The death is announced of Mr. John McDougall Stuart, the well-known explorer of the interior of Australia.

Gen. Gustavus W. Smith was at Atalanta on the 12th. He is connected with the rolling mills of Chattanooga.

Nearly 500 persons were present at a recent gathering of the Hoyt family in Stamford, Conn.

Miss Jennie Burns has given $500 toward the completion of the National Orphan Home, in Dixon, Illinois.

Watermelons in Montgomery, Alabama, are $1 50 each.

A Baltimore court has decided that no title can be acquired on property won at a raffle.

The Cincinnati Commercial speaks of the President's return to Congress of the joint resolution as a "brevet veto."

A woman in St. Vallier, Canada, after taking a dose of medicine, last week, slept 56 hours.

Peaches have appeared in New-York. In Georgia they are getting plenty.

A whale was seen off Union River, Maine, on the 2d.

The change of gauge of the Morris and Essex Railroad is nearly completed.

A woman died in Cleveland last week from drinking too much ice water.

The Fiftieth Anniversary of the Organization of the New-Haven Greys is to be celebrated shortly.

California papers report a very unusual number of tourists for the Yosemite Valley and region this year.

The Fire Alarm Telegraph has just been erected and tested at Duff[illegible]

Colored laces are being manufactured

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.

TUESDAY, June 19.—*Strawberries* were in order to-day. THOMAS CAVANACH, a Brooklyn horticulturist, made a display of several of the most popular sorts, giving a brief description of each, which may be of service to those who desire to obtain any of the varieties mentioned.

Marguerite, a very large, showy, handsome looking berry from imported stock, is like nearly all the European varieties brought to this country, of but little practical value.

Buffalo Seedling and *McAvoy's Seedling* were shown side by side, with the request for any one, if he could, to tell which was which. Mr. CAVANACH pronounced them identical. So he does the *Austin* and *Napoleon Third*. Yet these are all catalogued and sold by nurserymen as different sorts. We have often examined them and fully agree with Mr. Cavanach in opinion. Of the two first, the name of McAvoy should have the precedence. It is a good, solid, dark-colored berry, and quite prolific. The *Austin* is said to have originated among the Watervliet Shakers. The *Napoleon Third* was sent out under that name by a Boston nurseryman. Under the name of Austin, it was at one time very much lauded by a prominent member of this Club. By all who have grown it around New-York it is now generally pronounced a poor, soft, sour, miserable sort. It grows large and spongy; white inside and frequently hollow.

Green Prolific, Mr. CAVANACH thinks a profitable market berry, although the fruit is of poor quality. The berries are large; the plants of rank growth and prolific bearers.

The *Monitor* and *Brooklyn Scarlet*, two of THE TRIBUNE strawberries, Mr. C. considers among the best in his collection. The Monitor is an excellent market berry; it bears transportation better than the other.

Triomphe de Gand he does not value as highly as some other persons do. Although it grows large and sells well, it is somewhat tender in our severe Winters.

La Constante, although only moderately prolific, is one of the very best varieties he has.

French's Seedling, a great favorite in Burlington Co., N. J., Mr. C. finds does remarkably well upon the sandy loam soil upon Long Island. The vines are prolific, berries large, but rather too soft for long transportation.

Jocunda or "700" is not yet ripe, nor does it promise such excellence [illegible] at Pittsburgh upon Mr. Knox's strong clay soil.

Feast's Fillmore, another of Mr. K.'s favorites, has not proved at all successful upon Mr. Cavanach's soil.

Garibaldi, one of Mr. Burgess's seedlings, is a good variety, prolific, large berries. The objection to it, is the same as Wilson's—the fruit stalks are too short.

Brighton Pine is simply good, nothing extra.

Black Prince is an old sort; a shy bearer, too dark colored for a market berry.

Scott's Seedling, a very handsome, large cone-shaped [illegible]

[illegible]

lives. It blossomed this Spring [illegible] do better, but it is about the s[illegible] can tell me what to do for it, as [illegible] you will greatly oblige." It l[illegible] guess the trouble is in the roo[illegible] trated a very wet subsoil or so[illegible] ous to the tree. Perhaps root-p[illegible]

Fruit-growing in Kansas.—[illegible] R. S. TODD, Junction City, Ka[illegible] TRIBUNE to return her grateful [illegible] flower lovers who have kindly s[illegible] and cool Spring, for Kansas, [illegible] planting, and makes our potato[illegible] usual. Grapes that we brought [illegible] ago are showing clusters this y[illegible] no one, hereafter, despair of h[illegible] agent from a city in Southern M[illegible] region and obtained orders from [illegible] have never before had a thing [illegible] very much higher than the nei[illegible] Our nurserymen might see th[illegible] vantage. People like to look at [illegible] fruit, particularly if they have [illegible] in seven years."

Quack-Grass.—Dr. JAMES J[illegible] ington Co., N. Y.: "I find my [illegible] grass. I have tried faithfully [illegible] quackery, but like its congene[illegible] more it grows. Can the Farme[illegible] can readily exterminate the fo[illegible] how it may be utilized?"

JOHN G. BERGEN said the o[illegible] grass was by thorough and freq[illegible] other members, however, declar[illegible] oughly subdued by sowing the[illegible] or three times a year and plowi[illegible]

Timothy—When to Cut.—J[illegible] N. Y., says his cattle "are un[illegible] kinds of grass being cut before [illegible] this jury to be ignored because [illegible] erring instinct rather than the [illegible] man? Why did my horses give [illegible] nous loss with the head, as m[illegible] know that this stuff is about as [illegible] horsefeed as an ordinary brush[illegible] give it a smell and pass by on [illegible] something better, if it is alrea[illegible] suitable? Does the conversion [illegible] the grass into woody fiber fit a[illegible] and assimilation? If not, wh[illegible] because our fathers did so?" S[illegible] is a question of appetite, not [illegible] evidence in the human family [illegible] at the expense of health, nutriti[illegible] quite certain that the instinct [illegible] dumb brutes teach them what [illegible] mote the interests of their owne[illegible]

A. R. GOODRICH, Centralia, [illegible] tailed statement of his experien[illegible] timothy until fully ripe. [illegible]

[illegible]

Beef, Hind Quarter, ℔ ℔	15 @	19½
Mutton, Carcases, ℔ ℔	8 @	12½
Lambs, ℔ ℔	15 @	20
Pork, City dressed, ℔ ℔	13½ @	—

LIVE POULTRY.

These are doing quite as well as last week. Some fowls are bringing 22c. They are still high, and tolerably plenty. We quote:

Chickens, Spring, ℔ pair	62 @	87
Fowls, ℔ pair	87 @	1 12
Fowls and Chickens, ℔ ℔	20 @	23
Turkeys, ℔ ℔	20 @	23

HIDES, SKINS, AND FURS.

Trade in these continues very dull. We quote:

Badger, each	25 @	50	Mink, pale	$1 25 @	3 50
Bear, each	$8 00 @	10 00	Muskrat No. 1	45 @	53
Beaver, blk ℔ ℔	2 25 @	2 75	do. No. 2	35 @	40
Beaver, pale ℔ ℔	1 00 @	1 75	do. Kits	10 @	12
Calf, gr'n, ℔ ℔	20 @	27	Opossum	15 @	20
Cat, house, ea.	10 @	25	Otter, North'n	3 50 @	6 00
do., wild, each	25 @	60	do., Southern	2 00 @	4 00
Cattle, green hides, ℔ ℔	7½ @	8½	Racoon, N'th'n	50 @	60
			do., Southern	30 @	45
Deer, Wi'l, dr ℔	35 @	45	Sheep & Lambs	30 @	1 50
Fox, Red, each	1 25 @	1 75	Skunk, Striped	10 @	30
do., Gray	25 @	1 00	do., Black	50 @	90
Fox, Silver	$8 00 @	30 00	do., White	5 @	6
Marten, each	1 50 @	5 00	Wolf, Mnt'n, ea.	2 50 @	3 00
Mink, dark	5 00 @	7 50	Wolf, Prairie ea	1 00 @	1 25

VEGETABLES.

New Russia turnips are in market from N. J., also a few nutmeg melons from Savannah—the latter are bringing $4 per bbl. Bermuda onions don't sell; quantities of them have been dumped overboard or on the garbage boats. New potatoes are coming from New Jersey and Long Island. Old sorts are weaker, while the new are improving both in quality and price. Cabbages, peas, beans and tomatoes are much lower. We quote:

Beans, N. J., per bbl	2 50 @	3 00
Cabbages, ℔ 100	3 00 @	5 00
Cucumbers, Norfolk ℔ bbl	2 50 @	4 00
Onions, Bermuda, ℔ bbl	2 00 @	2 50
Onions, new Conn., ℔ 100 strings	4 00 @	—
Peas, ℔ bbl	2 00 @	2 25
Potatoes, Mercer, ℔ bbl	5 00 @	5 50
Potatoes, Peachblow, ℔ bbl	5 00 @	—
Potatoes, Prince Albert, ℔ bbl	4 50 @	4 75
Potatoes, Jackson Whites, ℔ bbl	4 25 @	4 50
Potatoes, Nova-Scotia, ℔ bush	4 00 @	4 25
Potatoes, new Charleston, ℔ bbl	6 50 @	—
Potatoes, new Norfolk, per bbl	6 50 @	7 00
Potatoes, new N. J. bbl ℔	7 00 @	7 50
Squashes, Norfolk, ℔ bbl	2 00 @	2 50
Tomatoes, Norfolk, ℔ bush., crate	6 00 @	8 00
Tomatoes, Charleston, ℔ crate	7 00 @	—
Turnips, new white, per 100 bunches	3 00 @	3 00
Turnips, new Russia, ℔ bbl	2 00 @	0 25

SUNDRIES.

A few sacks new live geese feathers have been received, and are held at 95c. @ $1. We quote:

BEESWAX, pure, ℔ ℔	40 @	41c.
BEESWAX, impure, ℔ ℔	18 @	25c.
CIDER, ℔ gal	25 @	35c.
BROOM CORN, ℔ ℔	9 @	14c.
FEATHERS, Live Geese, old, ℔ ℔	65 @	85c.
FEATHERS, Live Geese, new, ℔ ℔	95 @	$1 00
GINSENG, Western, ℔ ℔	85 @	90c.
GINSENG, Southern, ℔ ℔	95 @	$1 00

Hoops—Hickory and oak, per 1,000:

[illegible]

English Dairy, skimmed, ℔ ℔	10 @	14
English Dairy, fine, ℔ ℔	17 @	18
Factory, fair to good, ℔ ℔	17 @	18
Factory, prime, ℔ ℔	18½ @	19
Farm Dairy, prime State	17 @	18
Ordinary to good State, ℔ ℔	10 @	16
White, skimmed, ℔ ℔	6 @	10

EGGS.

Continued large arrivals of Western, with a moderate call, carried prices 1@2c. lower, and trade was very dull during the early part of the week. They are now stiffening up a little, with lighter receipts, and the accumulated stock is being worked off at a slight improvement, to the no little relief of some heavy dealers whose Eggs cost more than they can be sold for. Many of the Western are poor, and it is almost impossible to sell except by count, and the returns are often unsatisfactory when thus sold. We quote:

New-Jersey and Pennsylvania fresh, ℔ doz.	24 @	25
State, good marks	23 @	24
Southern and Western, ℔ doz., good order	22 @	23
Duck Eggs, ℔ doz	— @	30
Egg Oats, ℔ bush, good	45 @	50

FRUITS AND BERRIES.

Peaches have made their appearance from the South. T. C. Kimball & Co., received several crates—one bushel each—last Monday from Charleston and Savannah. They brought $20 per crate. Two more shipments were received Wednesday, and these sold at $10. They were in fair order, each peach wrapped in soft paper. New apples are improving in quality and find more favor with pie bakers. Still they go off slowly. Cherries are plenty and lower. Strawberries are so nearly out of market we drop them, remarking that the small baskets of small and poor fruit sold to day at 7@8c. People are about ready to turn to the raspberries, a very few of which have been received. We quote:

Apples, new, Norfolk, ℔ bbl	$4 50 @	$5 50
Cherries, good, ℔ ℔	12 @	14
Cherries, ℔ ℔	5 @	7
Cherries, Fancy, ℔ ℔	18 @	20
Currants, ℔ ℔	6 @	8
Gooseberries, ℔ bush	6 00 @	6 00
Raspberries, Antwerp, ℔ ½ qt. basket	25 @	—
Doolittle, black, ℔ ½ quart	12½ @	—
Doolittle, black, ℔ quart	25 @	35

FRUITS AND NUTS DRIED.

Dried Apples are little inquired for, and bring 19c. and sometimes 20c. by the single bbl. in a retail sort of way. A lot of old sold at 15c. Other dried fruits are unchanged, with only a shipping or distant demand. We quote:

Apples, sliced, ℔ ℔	20 @	21
Apples, prime State, ℔ ℔	17½ @	18
Apples, Southern & Western, ℔ ℔	14 @	17
Blackberries, ℔ ℔	35 @	40
Peaches, unpeeled, ℔ ℔	16 @	18
Peaches, peeled, inferior, ℔ ℔	18 @	23
Peaches, peeled (prime Va.), ℔ ℔	28 @	30
Peanuts, ℔ bush	$2 50 @	$3 00
Raspberries, black, ℔ ℔	45 @	50

MEATS.

We quote:

Beef Sides, ℔ ℔	12½ @	15½
Beef, Fore Quarter, ℔ ℔	10 @	12

FRENCH SELF-FASTENING BUTTONS

(GENGEMBRE'S PATENT.)

PUT ON and TAKEN OFF in a MOMENT by any one, without sewing, eyelet, screw, rivet or cut in the cloth. They can be changed from one garment to another in an instant; will never pull off nor tear the cloth. Made in every style for LADIES', GENTS' and CHILDREN'S WEAR; also for the ARMY and NAVY. In order to let the public at once see the great advantages of these goods, we offer to send by return mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of the price, one set SLEEVE BUTTONS, Ladies' or Gents', Plain 40c.; Fancy, 50c. per set; one doz. SUSPENDER BUTTONS, 40c.; or one ASSORTED BOX, containing one doz. each for Coats, Pants, Vests, and Overcoats, $1 75 per box. A full descriptive list, from which any style of Button can be ordered, will be sent by mail on application. Call or address, W. H. WATKINS, Sole Agent, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner Canal-st., New-York. P. O., Box No. 5,838. Please state where you saw the advertisement. Show this to your friends.

50 PER-CENT SAVED BY USING

B. T. BABBITT'S LABOR-SAVING SOAP.—This Soap is made from pure and clean materials, containing no adulteration of any kind, will not injure the most delicate fabric, and is especially adapted for woolens, which will not shrink after being washed with this Soap. It may be used in hard or salt water. It will remove paint, grease, tar and stains of all kinds. One pound warranted equal to two pounds of ordinary family soap. Directions sent with each bar for making three gallons handsome soft soap from one pound of this Soap. Each bar is wrapped in a circular containing full directions for use, printed in English and German. Ask your grocer for "B. T. Babbitt's Soap," and take no other. B. T. BABBITT, Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 and 74 Washington-st., New-York.

TURNIP SEEDS.

We desire to remind DEALERS IN SEEDS of the near approach of the season for sowing Turnip and Ruta Baga. We shall be able to offer a large supply of all the approved varieties, and let it be observed, EVERY GRAIN THE PRODUCT OF BLOOMSDALE. We have not in store, and shall not have an ounce of imported seed. OUR TURNIP SEED CIRCULAR, with particulars of interest to those who deal in seeds, issued May 25, will be mailed to all dealers who apply. DAVID LANDRETH & SON, Nos. 21 and 23 South Sixth-st., Philadelphia.

RUPTURE.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS cures this distressing affliction. NO PRESSURE on the BACK or SPERMATIC CORD. The pressure is INWARD and UPWARD. FEMALE SUPPORTERS, on the same principle, having a LIFTING, SUSTAINING power. Pamphlets free. Sold wholesale and retail by WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 609 Broadway.

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Forney's Philadelphia *Daily Press* says of it: "*The Little Corporal is destined to become the great Children's Paper of America.*"

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A better periodical for children cannot well be imagined.—[Chicago Republican.

It excels every Child's Paper that we know of in this country.—[Chicago Evening Journal.

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It should be in every household.—[N. Y. Teacher.

The brave, beautiful, and good *Little Corporal* conquers all.—[Vermont State Journal.

There never was a better paper printed for children. We should desire no better monument to leave behind us in the world than the gratitude of the little folks who read this paper, all the way from Maine to Oregon.—[Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph.

It is unquestionably the best periodical for children in the United States. It ought to have a thousand patrons in Oregon.—[Pacific Chr. Adv. (Oregon).

The Little Corporal is the most interesting and instructive monthly in the Union.—[Louisville Democrat.

After a careful examination, we can cheerfully say of *The Little Corporal* that it deserves all the praise that has been lavished upon it by the Press everywhere.—[Philadelphia Episcopal Recorder.

Full of crisp, rich, dainty things in the repast it spreads for the little folks.—[Pittsburg Christian Advocate.

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Write for a Circular, showing elegant Premiums offered for Clubs.

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The Volunteer's Return.

I have come back to you, Mother,
  Weary, wasted and worn,
With locks matted over my forehead,
  And clothes blood-stained and torn.
It's no wonder you shrieked when you saw me,
  As if I had struck you a blow;—
I am not looking much like the fellow
  You parted with three years ago!

For that one was stalwart and handsome,
  Eager and fierce for the strife,
While this one is weary and wasted,
  Scarred, and a cripple for life!
Mother, God knows for the Union
  I'd fight till my very last breath;
But just twenty-one, and a cripple—
  For you it had better been death.

Not for you, darling mother, you only—
  For another there was when I left,
With eyes that were bluer than heaven,
  And lips like the ripe cherry cleft!
My Maggie she was—may God bless her!—
  I meant to have made her my wife;—
She had promised; but how can I ask her
  To mate with a cripple for life?

There, Mother, don't weep; it was cruel
  To utter one word of regret;
'T was all I could give, and I gave it—
  My right arm is left to me yet;
With that and my pension, dear Mother,
  We'll keep off the wolf from the door,
And if you are contented and happy,
  God will help me to ask for no more.

But hark! who is that I heard sobbing
  Just then, in the chamber close by?
Oh! Maggie, my love and my darling,
  Kiss me once ere you bid me good-bye!
What is this—you will never forsake me?
  My loss only makes me more dear?
God bless you, dear Maggie, you've given
  New life to your poor Volunteer!

You will work for us both—are you saying?
  Nay, dear, though I can't drive the plow,
There are trades that my one arm can master,
  And I've courage for anything now.
With your love and Mother's to bless me,
  I've no room in my bosom for fears,—
And may God send as bright a home-coming
  To all our brave Volunteers!

MARRIED.

KIDDER—HARVEY—In Williamsport, Pa., on Thursday, June 23, by the Rt. Rev. Albra Wadley, Rector of Christ's Church, Augustus S. Kidder, D. D. S., of New-York City, to Josephine, daughter of Anderson Harvey, esq., of Williamsport.

LYLES—LOTT—At Flatbush, L. I., on Wednesday, March 28, 1866, by the Rev. C. L. Wells, Henry Lyles, jr., to Mary C. Lott, daughter of Samuel G. Lott, esq.

STONE—TEFFT—At Syracuse, on Wednesday, June 27, by the Rev. George Morgan Hills, Fred. S. Stone of New-York to Marie A., daughter of the late Wm. Tefft, jr., of Syracuse.

DIED.

GLAVIS—At Raleigh, N. C., on Wednesday, June 20, Annie Ross Glavis, daughter of the Rev. G. O. Glavis, late of Newark, N. J.

NEWELL—At her residence, in Sing Sing, on Monday, June 25, Rachel, widow of the late Harvey Newell, in the 81th year of her age.

SWAN—Suddenly, at Mount Vernon, on Tuesday, the 26th inst., Mr. Howard Swan.

WEBB—At Madison, N. J., on Wednesday, 27th inst., Phebe Webb in the 63d year of her age.

BULL'S HEAD, *Monday*, July 2.—This is "blue Monday" among the cattle drovers, or rather among those who buy of drovers on the way to market, in expectation of making "an honest penny" speculating upon the necessities of the people. They have "come to grief." So have those who held cattle over last week "for a rise." The cattle have risen several times, but the value has not. They have not "eaten their heads off," but they have eaten a hole in their owners' pockets. Prices are an average of three-fourths of a cent a pound net lower than last Monday. With slight exceptions, the best bullocks sell to-day at 17½c. ₱ lb. They were 18c. and over last Monday. Some good fair Illinois steers sold on the scales at 16c. ₱ lb. upon 57 lb ₱ cwt. It was a low estimate of weight. Just such steers were sold last week at 17c. A good many of the roughest portion of the stock sell at 14@15c. The average quality of stock is as good as last week, and the average price, some say, is a cent lower; others half a cent. Careful examination of our list of sales, and a look at all the droves, making our own estimate of weight and quality, convinces us that prices are full three-fourths of a cent lower than last Monday, with a very poor prospect of selling out the whole stock to-day, although there are only 3,350 head of fresh stock on sale, and 59 stale; but the sales here since last report have been 262; at Bergen, 1,971; Yorkville, 13; direct to butchers, 84; down-town, 75; making a total for the week of 5,792; quite enough for Fourth of July week, and particularly when we were told repeatedly last Monday that cattle were to be scarce and dear this week. Facts prove that a mistake. If reports are true about the number on the way East, the market will be lower next week than this. The average quality of the stock to-day is fair. There are no extras, and the buyers of first-class say they have difficulty in picking up their supply. Nearly the whole stock is of an even quality, good, fair Illinois steers of 6 cwt. to 7½ cwt. The weather is warm, but not hot. It is mild July weather, favorable to buyer and seller.

The sheep market has been dull up to Monday morning, when, with 1,800, all fresh stock, in Sixth-st., it rather unexpectedly proved fairly lively, though still at low rates, the top price being 6½c. ₱ lb for good Ohio sheep, average 98 lb. A few small lots, picked out, sold at 7c., but the bulk of the sales were at 6@6½c. The report from Albany is that 4,000 head have been turned out to grass, and market still full and more coming. This has caused some owners of poor lots to accept 5c. ₱ lb for their sheep, rather than risk the chances. Lambs are scarce and in demand at 11@13c. ₱ lb.